

# **Botanical Diversity of the Pleistocene Forest Refuge Monts Doudou**

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To improve our knowledge of the flora and vegetation of the Monts Doudou Reserve within the context of the development of a management plan, the National Herbarium of Gabon has performed two types of research: a general botanical inventory and a botanical plot inventory. Within the Monts Doudou Reserve the following vegetation types can be recognized: savannah, dry land lowland forest, lowland swamp forest, gallery forest, medium altitude forest and high altitude forest. The number of botanical specimens collected in the Reserve was 2459, representing 991 different species. Besides, 5 species endemic to the Monts Doudou have been identified; 9 others have a very limited distribution in the southwest of Gabon. A percentage of 11% of the observed species is endemic to the zone (surface area of distribution less than 150,000 km<sup>2</sup>). The hypothesis that Monts Doudou represents a former Pleistocene forest refuge is approved and strengthened. A biodiversity analysis based upon 11 families shows that the zones with a very high botanical biodiversity are situated at medium and high altitude. A positive correlation has been demonstrated between altitude and vegetation diversity (species number and number of stems per surface unit), which is true for the woody flora as well as for the numerous non-woody species. Complementary botanical inventories of the high altitude zones of the Monts Doudou are strongly recommended.

## RÉSUMÉ

Pour améliorer notre connaissance de la flore et la végétation de la Réserve des Monts Doudou dans le cadre du développement d'un plan d'aménagement, l'Herbier National du Gabon a exécuté deux types de recherches: un inventaire botanique général et un inventaire botanique par parcelles. Dans les Monts Doudou, on peut reconnaître les formations végétales suivantes: savanes, forêt de basse altitude en terre ferme, forêt de basse altitude marécageuse, forêt galeries, forêt de moyen altitude et forêt de haute altitude. Le nombre d'échantillons botaniques récoltés dans la Réserve est évalué à 2459, et ceux-ci représentent 991 espèces différentes. Par ailleurs, on a identifié 5 espèces de plantes limitées aux Monts Doudou; 9 autres de distribution très limitée dans le Sud-Ouest du Gabon. Un taux de 11% des espèces observées est endémique pour la zone (surface de l'aire de distribution de moins de 150,000 km<sup>2</sup>). L'hypothèse selon laquelle les Monts Doudou représentent un ancien refuge forestier du Pléistocène, est approuvée et renforcée. Une analyse de la biodiversité à partir de 11 familles montre que les zones ayant une biodiversité

botanique très élevée se trouvent en moyenne et haute altitude. Une corrélation positive a été montrée entre l'altitude et la diversité de la végétation (nombre d'espèces et pieds par unité de surface), et cela est d'autant plus vrai pour la flore ligneuse que pour les nombreuses espèces non ligneuses. Des inventaires botaniques complémentaires des zones de haute altitude des Monts Doudou sont vivement recommandés.

## INTRODUCTION

A thorough knowledge of the flora of a certain region acts as an indispensable basis for all other environmental research, including ecological studies, forestry, economic botany, and issues of conservation and management. Although Gabon, with an estimated total of 7000 plant species, possesses a tropical lowland flora known to be the richest in all of Africa (Breteler 1996), unfortunately we must note that its flora is at the same time among the least well-known ones, and much remains to be done. At the national level there are numerous regions within Gabon that are imperfectly or not at all known botanically, because of a largely insufficient number of botanical collections. [An estimated total of only 70,000 specimens (Breteler 1996) was collected in this country that has a surface of 262,000 km<sup>2</sup>.] The Monts Doudou were amongst these imperfectly known areas, with only about 1200 botanical collections.

In order to draw up a proper management plan for the Reserve, it was recognized that a more detailed knowledge of the flora in general, the types of vegetation, and the distribution of botanical diversity within the reserve was desirable. The National Herbarium of Gabon was approached to perform such studies, which led to the present results. Two different types of research were performed: firstly, a general botanical inventory, and secondly an inventory of small plots. In both, the question whether altitude was related to botanical diversity was addressed.

## OBJECTIVES

### **General botanical inventory**

In the past, the Monts Doudou have been visited by several botanists, most notably Dutch (see Table 2), who made 1235 herbarium collections. Before the present project started, data on only a few hundred of these collections were available in the database kept at the National Herbarium of Gabon.

The Monts Doudou have a surface area of 3320 km<sup>2</sup>. An average of 2 collections per square kilometer is a figure generally accepted by botanists to consider a tropical region as being "botanically well-known" (Campbell and Hammond 1989). With the present means and work program it was impossible to arrive at the preferred number of approximately 6,500 collections for the Monts Doudou, but our aim was to at least double the number of available plant collections. With a total of around 2,500 collections, the Monts Doudou would enter the category of "botanically fairly well-known," which is acceptable for the moment.

Besides that, the following four objectives were formulated for the general botanical inventory: 1. To arrive at a species list for the Monts Doudou Reserve; 2. To develop a standardized method of botanical diversity analysis; 3. To investigate the relationship between altitude and botanical diversity; 4. To indicate the most important localities in terms of botanical diversity conservation.

### **Plot inventory**

The objective of the botanical inventory of small plots was to obtain information on forest vegetation composition, and on botanical diversity as a function of altitude. This would allow a comparison between our data and those obtained by other, mainly zoological, researchers, who performed their research within the context of the same project.

Before the actual inventory, the National Herbarium of Gabon foresaw the verification of a correlation between botanical diversity and the different vegetation types of the Monts Doudou, as given on an existing vegetation map. Unfortunately, this map proved not to be detailed enough (primary forest divided into “accessible forest” and “inaccessible forest”) for this type of analyses.

## METHODS

### **General botanical inventory**

*Planning of the missions.* Using the existing vegetation map and given the possibilities offered by road conditions and logistics, the localities to be visited were identified. To obtain a maximum of botanical diversity information, these sites were well distributed among the various vegetation types. We identified six different vegetations to be visited: “dry savannah,” “riverine forest,” “lowland forest on dry land,” “lowland swamp forest,” “mid-altitude forest,” and “high-altitude forest.”

In order to locate as many species as possible in their fertile state (with flowers or fruits), it was decided to distribute the various missions well throughout the project period.

*Biodiversity analysis.* The term “biodiversity” is a complex one. The biodiversity of a certain region is often expressed by the number of species present. Because this simple formula is often not satisfactory (a given region may comprise a similar number of species than another one, but with a much higher percentage of rare species), researchers have developed other indexes. These indexes often imply the definition of categories of species rarity and/or threat. The most well known of these is probably that of the IUCN (IUCN, 1994), serving as a basis for most of the “Red Data Lists.”

In Gabon, the level of our botanical knowledge is, unfortunately, still too low for the application of the IUCN categories. Another, more simple and coarse, system has been developed for Ghana by W. D. Hawthorne (Hawthorne and Abu Juam 1995) and was tested and adapted during several field studies in Ghana. It is this system that the National Herbarium of Gabon has adapted for Gabon within the context of the present project. A total of nine rarity categories have been defined, each with its own biodiversity value (Table 1). For this biodiversity analysis we have chosen 11 plant families with a significant number of species occurring in Gabon and botanically more or less well-known.

*Indicator species for a Pleistocene forest refuge.* In the past, a group of *Begonia* species (sections *Loasibegonia* A.DC. and *Scutobegonia* Warb.) were identified as indicators for the presence of a forest refuge during the Pleistocene (Sosef 1994). During the botanical inventories, these species were given special attention as their presence may strengthen the hypothesis that the Monts Doudou represent a former forest refuge area.

### **Plot inventory**

To collect data on vegetation composition and species diversity we have established plots of  $40 \times 40$  m. Within these plots all trees with a stem diameter of 10 cm and over were taken into account; the species name and the number of stems present per species were

TABLE 1. Review of rarity categories and their attributed biodiversity values.

Category	Distribution	Rarity within distribution area	Biodiversity value
1A	Endemic species with a very limited distribution (< 150,000 km <sup>2</sup> ). Gabon has a strong responsibility regarding the protection of this species.	Rare	81
1B	Same distribution	Common or fairly common	27
2A	Species limited to Lower Guinea (biogeographic region recognized by White (1979) that extends from southeast Nigeria to the west of the Democratic Republic of Congo). Gabon has a certain responsibility regarding the protection of this species.	Rare	27
2B	Same distribution	Common or fairly common	9
3A	Species limited to Upper Guinea and Lower Guinea (Liberia to the west of the Democratic Republic of Congo) or limited to Lower Guinea and Congolia (southeast Nigeria to the east of the Democratic Republic of Congo, Rwanda, and Burundi). Paying attention to the protection of this species may be favorable for Gabon.	Rare	9
3B	Same distribution	Common or fairly common	3
4A	Species limited to Lower Guinea, Congolia, and East Africa, or to Upper Guinea, Lower Guinea, and Congolia.	Rare	3
4B	Same distribution	Common or fairly common	1
5	Species with a larger distribution area	—	1

noted down. From these data, we obtained for each of the plots: the number of tree families, the total number of tree species, the average number of tree species per family, and the total number of stems. The objective was to establish at least 15 plots, so as to arrive at a total surface of about 2.5 hectare. Because we wanted to study the relation of various parameters with altitude, the plots were chosen so as to represent a wide range of altitudes.

Similar to the zoological research, three altitudinal zones were defined:

Low altitude: < 200 m

Medium altitude: 200–450 m

High altitude: > 450 m

The objective was to establish at least five plots per altitudinal zone.

Within each 40 × 40 m plot, a subplot of 10 × 10 m was selected in which the presence of every plant species was recorded. A reference herbarium specimen was collected for almost every species encountered.

Differences between the plot means per altitudinal zone were tested on significance using one way ANOVAs and Tukey-Kramer HSD multiple comparison tests in JMP 3.1.4 (SAS Institute Inc., NC, USA).

The actual correlations of plot altitude with number of tree families, total number of tree species, number of tree species per family, number of stems (all in the  $40 \times 40$  plots), and total number of species (in the  $10 \times 10$  plots) were examined using regression analyses. The analyses were performed in Excel 97 (Microsoft Corporation, USA). Pearson's correlation coefficients corresponding to the regression lines were calculated and tested on significance using Jmp 3.1.4.

## RESULTS AND ANALYSES

### General botanical inventory

*Realization of the missions.* Botanical collections were gathered during the following periods:

16–27 March 2000

4–19 April 2000

14 May–4 June 2000

14–27 September 2000

Figure 1 shows the location of all visited sites. Because the exact boundaries of the Monts Doudou Reserve were not known at the start, and even changed during the project, some of these localities are situated outside the actual reserve.

*The available collections.* During the field missions 1286 collections were gathered, 1254 inside the Monts Doudou Reserve. Data on all these collections were entered in the database of the National Herbarium of Gabon, using the BRAHMS software (Filer 1999). In general, each collection comprised four or five duplicates to be distributed to other herbaria in Africa, Europe, and the United States.

At the start of the present project, data on 232 collections from the Monts Doudou Reserve were already available from the database. The Biosystematics Group (Wageningen University, The Netherlands), one of the principle partners of the National Herbarium, provided photocopies of field annotations and identifications of 1099 collections gathered from the Monts Doudou. They were all entered within the context of this project. Data on another 106 collections originating from the Monts Doudou were supplied by the Missouri Botanical Garden (St. Louis, United States), another partner of the National Herbarium. Lee White (World Conservation Society, Lopé Reserve, Gabon) put data on another 33 collections at our disposition. The latter, however, were not yet identified down to species level and were therefore not taken into consideration.

At present, a total of 2459 botanical collections relating to the biodiversity of the Monts Doudou are recorded in our database. To make a geographical selection of the data, we have used the limits of the nine rectangles presented in Figure 2. Below, a synoptic table concerning these collections is given (Table 2).

During the inventory of the subplots, around 400 reference samples were collected. After being analyzed, most of these will be incorporated in the collection of the National Herbarium as well. Consequently, we may conclude that our objective to arrive at a total of about 2500 collections for the Monts Doudou has been met with, and that this number will soon be exceeded.

The distribution of the 2459 botanical collections within the Monts Doudou Reserve is presented in Figure 3.

*Identification of the collections.* Personnel of the National Herbarium have identified the majority of the new collections. About a third were identified by specialists of Wageningen University and by G. Achoundong (National Herbarium of Cameroon,

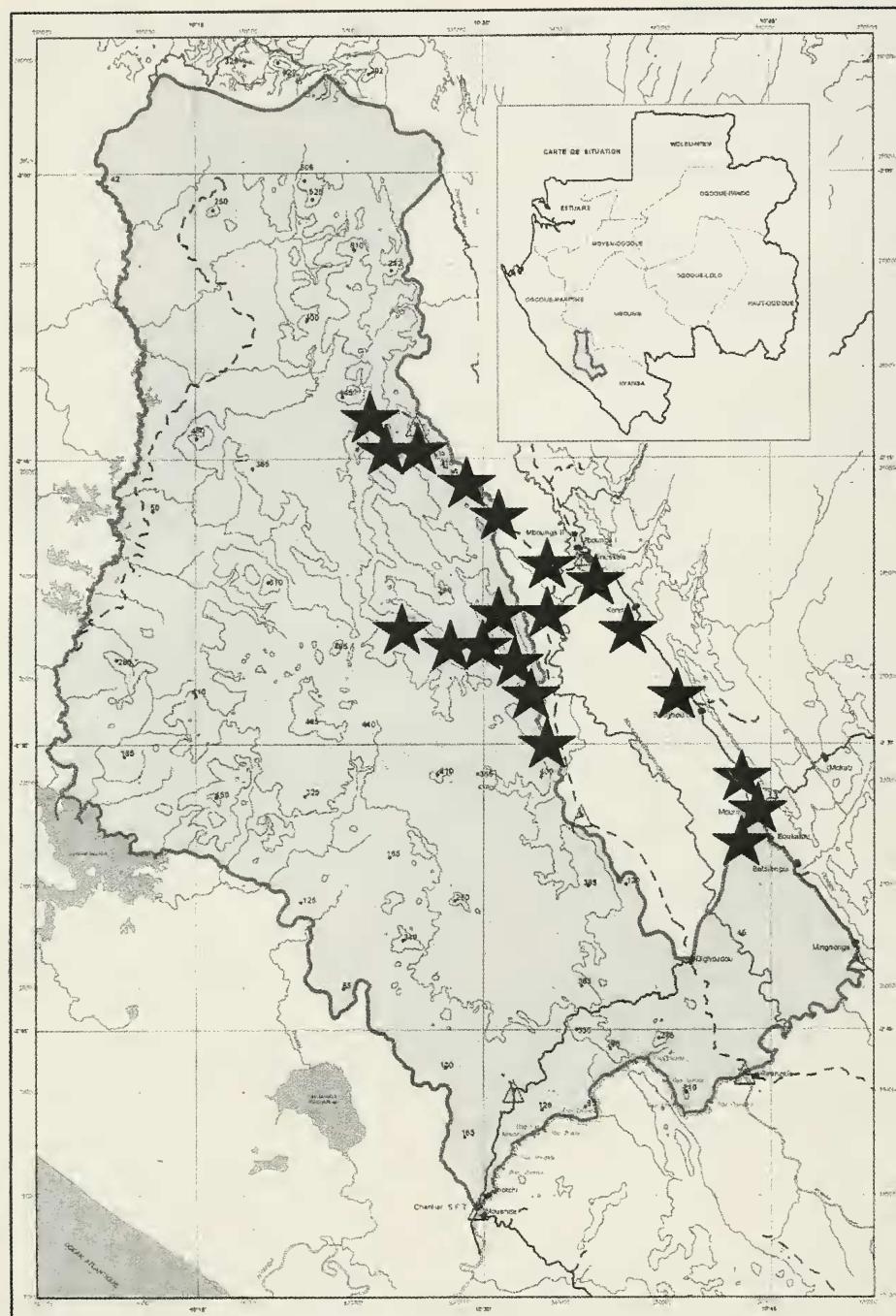


FIGURE 1. Sites where botanical specimens were collected during the project.

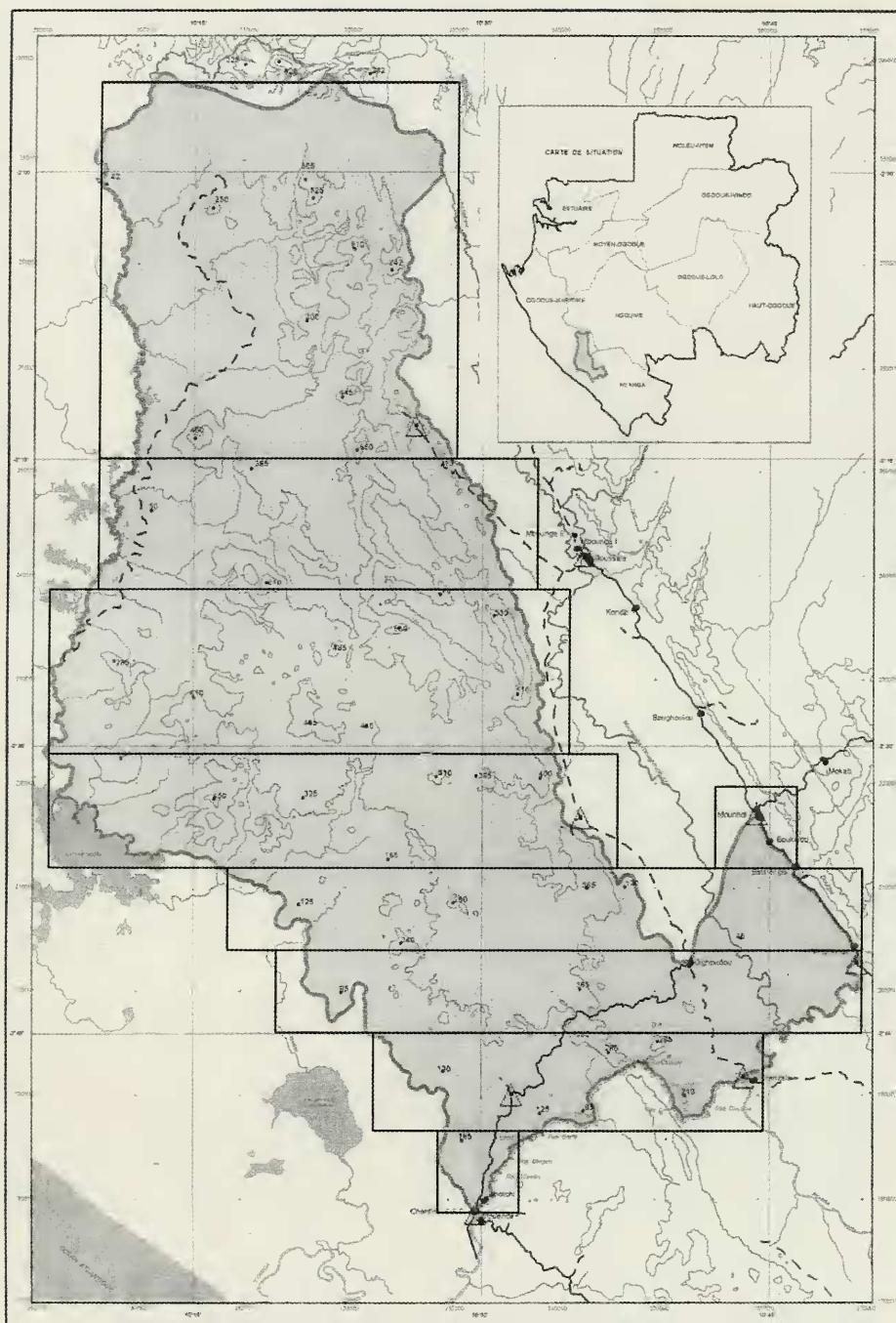


FIGURE 2. The nine rectangles used to select the data related to botanical collections.

TABLE 2. Overview of all available botanical collections (2459) of the Monts Doudou Reserve.

Collector	Number of collections	Collecting date
J. C. Arends et al.	118	Dec 1984
M. A. van Bergen et al.	14	Jan. 1996
H. P. Bourobou Bourobou et al.	283	Sept. 2000
J. J. Dibata	6	?
Y. Issembé et al.	125	May-June 2000
A.M. Louis	1	Oct. 1986
G. McPherson	81	May 1997
J. M. Reitsma et al.	589	May 1985–April 1987
M. S. M. Sosef et al.	846	March–Sept. 2000
J. J. F.E. de Wilde et al.	375	Nov.–Dec. 1986, March 1988
C. Wilks	21	April 1987

Yaoundé). Within the framework of this project, F. J. Breteler (Wageningen University), the world specialist on the flora of Gabon, could stay at the National Herbarium of Gabon for 3 weeks and has been a great help in identifying our specimens.

A total of about 75% of the new collections have been identified to species level. The remaining were identified at genus or family level and await the availability of specialists who can further identify them.

*The species concerned.* A complete list of all species presently known to occur within the Monts Doudou has been added as Appendix A. This list shows a total of 991 different species (806 Dicots in 92 families, 131 Monocots in 14 families, and 54 ferns in 18 families).

Among these species, 5 are endemic to the Monts Doudou, and another 9 have a very restricted distribution in southwestern Gabon (and neighboring western Congo-Brazzaville). The most remarkable species and discoveries are listed below:

*Adhatoda le-testui* (Acanthaceae): endemic species with a very limited distribution in southwestern Gabon;

*Anthonotha trunciflora* (Caesalpiniaceae): rare species, known only from the coastal zone of Gabon;

*Begonia dewildei* (Begoniaceae): species endemic to the Monts Doudou; we have located another population of this rare species;

*Begonia gabonensis* (Begoniaceae): recently discovered species endemic to the Monts de Cristal and the Monts Doudou;

*Begonia* sp. nov. ? (Begoniaceae): probably a new species, close to *Begonia scutulum*, but we need more material to exclude the possibility that the population is of hybrid origin;

*Calpocalyx brevifolius* (Mimosaceae): recently discovered species and known only from around Tchibanga and the Rabi-Kounga area;

*Cincinnobotrys acaulis* (Melastomataceae): first record for Gabon; previously known from the south of the RDC, northern Angola and Zambia;

*Commitheca letestuana* (Rubiaceae): rare species, endemic to southern Gabon;

*Connarus longestipitatus* (Connaraceae): first record of this species for Gabon;

*Costus nudicaulis* (Zingiberaceae): rare species, endemic to Gabon;

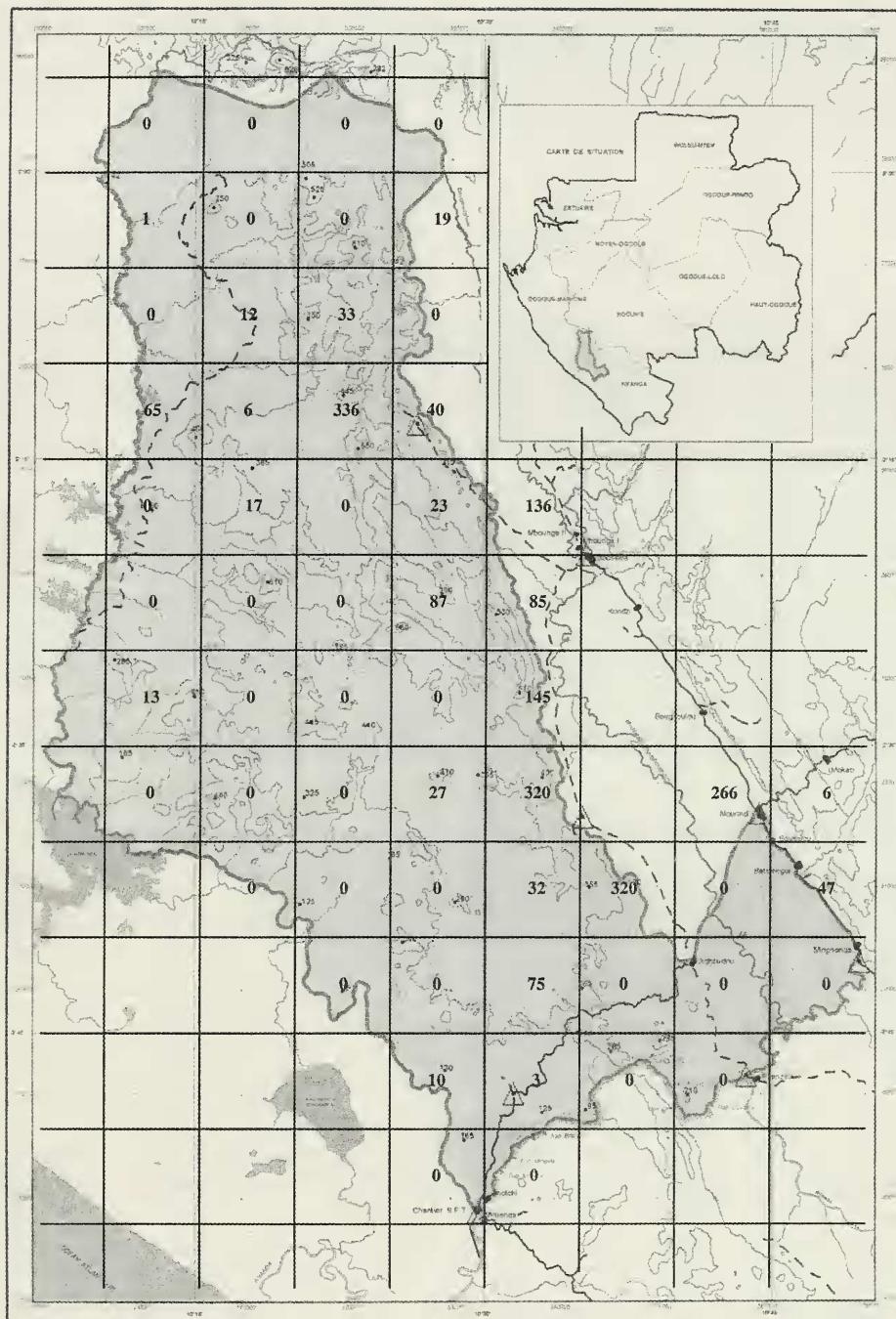


FIGURE 3. The distribution of the 2459 botanical collections within the Monts Doudou Reserve.

*Cynometra nyangensis* (Caesalpiniaceae): previously known from a single collection by Le Testu around Tchibanga at the beginning of the 20th century;

*Dichapetalum* sp. nov. (Dichapetalaceae): new species yet to be described, recognised by the specialist F. J. Breteler. A second collection appeared to be present in our herbarium, collected in the Monts Doudou Reserve by Reitsma some 15 years ago.

*Elaeophorbia drupifera* (Euphorbiaceae): rare species, only known from southern Gabon and western Congo-Brazzaville.

*Impatiens floretii* (Balsaminaceae): species endemic to the Monts Doudou Reserve;

*Isomacrolobium conchyliophorum* (Caesalpiniaceae): rare species, endemic to southern Gabon;

*Memecylon salicifolium* (Melastomataceae): recently discovered species, previously known from some collections around Bélinga (northeastern Gabon);

*Saintpauliopsis lebrunii* (Acanthaceae): first record of this species for Gabon (but recently also collected on Mount Iboundji); rare species known from Central and East Africa;

*Schumanniphycyon hirsutum* (Rubiaceae): first record of this species for Gabon; species known from Congo-Brazzaville, Angola (Cabinda) and the RDC;

*Tapura letestui* (Dichapetalaceae): rare species, known only from southwestern Gabon and western Congo-Brazzaville;

*Tarenna jolinonii* (Rubiaceae): rare species, endemic to Gabon;

*Trichoscypha gambana* (Anacardiaceae): recently discovered species, only known from the region Gamba-Rabi-Monts Doudou;

*Trichostephanus gabonensis* (Flacourtiaceae): recently discovered species, endemic to the Monts Doudou;

*Tristemma vestitum* (Melastomataceae): recently discovered species, previously known from a single collection originating from northwestern Gabon;

*Warneckea caulinflora* (Melastomataceae): rare species, endemic to southern Gabon and western Congo-Brazzaville.

## Biodiversity analysis

A complete biodiversity analysis for the 11 selected families is given in Appendix B. These 11 families correspond to 259 species, which is 26.1% of the total number of species as given in Appendix A.

Table 3 shows the number of species and biodiversity values per family. The total and mean biodiversity values may be compared later on with data obtained from other regions within Gabon, to show the relative importance of the Monts Doudou. Because the method has been recently developed, such a comparison is not yet possible to date.

Four families show a high percentage of rare species: the Balsaminaceae, Begoniaceae, Dichapetalaceae and Melastomataceae. It is remarkable that within the Monts Doudou the Connaraceae and the Orchidaceae are apparently represented by common or fairly common species (see Appendix B for more details).

Furthermore, we would like to know how these biodiversity values are distributed in relation to altitude. Table 4 shows the results of this analysis. Unfortunately, some of the older collections (291 in total) could not be taken into consideration, because the altitude at which they were collected is unknown.

While trying to analyze the figures in Table 4, we noticed that it was only logical to look at the total biodiversity value *in relation to the number of species* (so the mean

TABLE 3. Summary of the number of species and biodiversity values per family.

Family	Number of species	Total biodiversity value	Mean biodiversity value
Acanthaceae	27	187	6.93
Apocynaceae	29	255	8.79
Balsaminaceae	5	121	24.20
Begoniaceae	24	358	14.92
Caesalpinaeae	56	582	10.39
Combretaceae	8	40	5.00
Connaraceae	17	39	2.29
Dichapetalaceae	17	227	13.35
Mimosaceae	19	140	7.37
Melastomataceae	29	508	17.52
Orchidaceae	28	70	2.50
Total	259	2527	9.76

biodiversity value) and to the number of collections made per zone. The mean biodiversity value gives an indication of the percentage of rare species encountered, whereas the number of collections is indicative of the thoroughness of the inventory (of the altitudinal zone concerned), and therefore for the likelihood that the total biodiversity value will still increase after additional collecting efforts. We should realize that this could be seen as a drawback of the present methodology: the total biodiversity value can hardly serve as a figure on its own, and should be studied in relation to other data.

Taking into account all data in Table 4, we may conclude that the altitudinal zone of 300 to 700 m is clearly the richest part of the Monts Doudou. Furthermore, it is most likely that a more thorough inventory of the zone above 500 m will yield many more rare species. Following such inventory work, the total biodiversity value of this zone will increase, probably even beyond that of the 400–499-meter zone. It is remarkable that the 500–599-meter zone appears to be the zone with the highest percentage of rare species, but still has very few collections. Could this be explained by a sampling methodology? Is a botanist, struggling on her/his way to the summit, reluctant to stop and collect anything, except when it appears to be something special?

TABLE 4. Analysis of the distribution of biodiversity values in relation to altitude, and the number of collections per altitudinal zone. Rare species refer to rarity categories 1A, 1B, and 2A.

Altitude (m)	Number of species	Number of rare species	Total biodiversity value	Mean biodiversity value	Number of collections
0–99	16	1	106	6.62	128
100–199	87	5	465	5.34	711
200–299	61	4	435	7.13	366
300–399	44	7	437	9.93	232
400–499	61	9	711	10.50	444
500–599	45	7	505	11.22	128
600–700	49	8	453	9.24	161

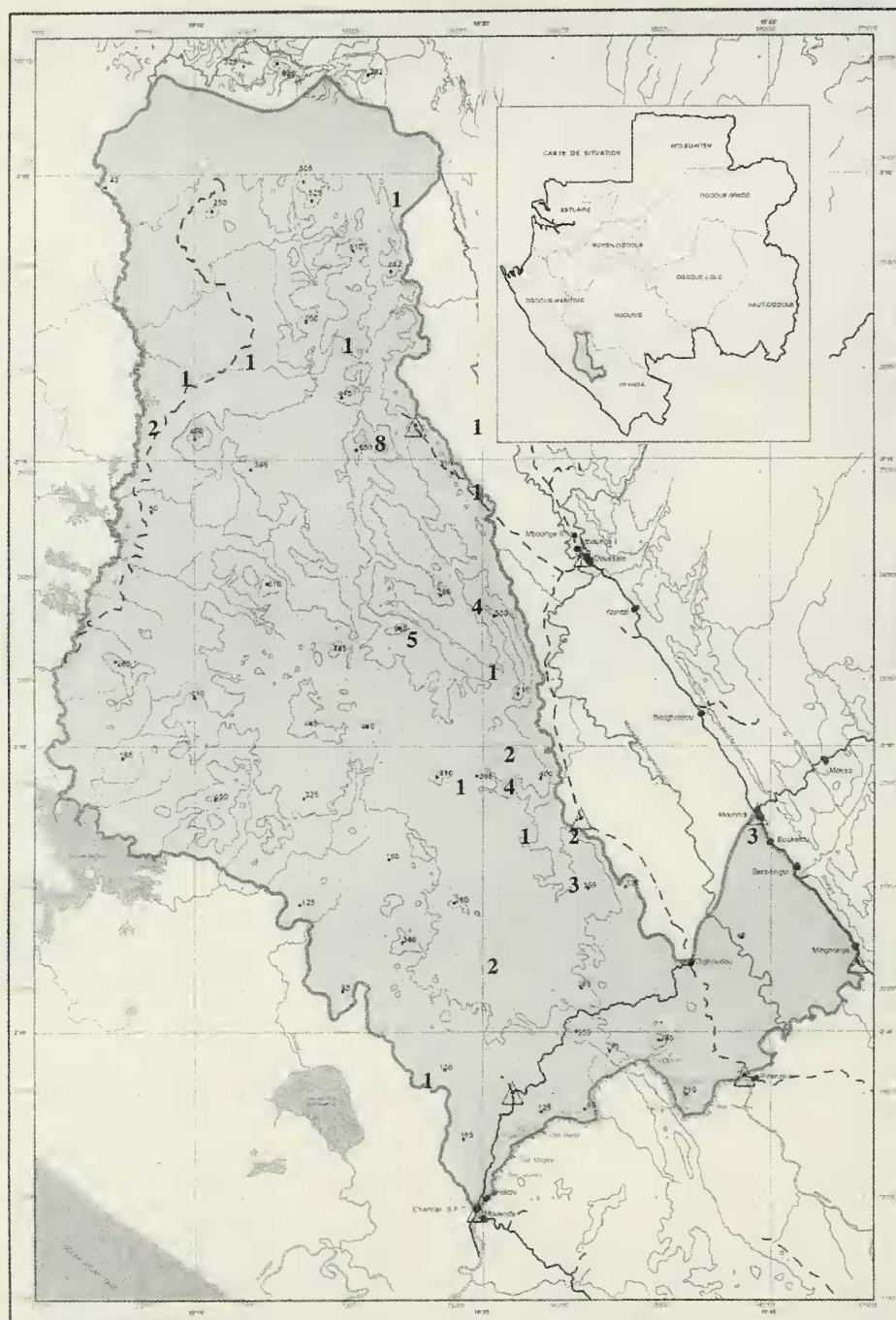


FIGURE 4. Distribution of the number of endemic and rare species (categories 1A, 1B, and 2 A) at specific sites.

Figure 4 shows the specific localities with concentrations of rare species, hence the sites with highest biodiversity figures. Clearly, the two hills that were visited (Mont Pongou at 2°14'S, 10°23'E, and Mont Mougoubi at 2°24'S, 10°26'E) are the richest sites. This even notwithstanding the fact that the last one has not been well inventoried because of a lack of time and a visit during an inappropriate season.

In fact, from these data it seems plausible that the whole chain of hills running from the north to the south, is inhabited by rare or endemic species. It will definitely be worthwhile to return to those hills to collect additional botanical information.

Within the 11 families studied in detail, 29 endemic species (category 1A or 1B) were observed. Thus by extrapolation we may state that around 11% of the plant species of the Monts Doudou are endemic to the region. Considering the fact that the more common species have a higher chance of being collected than the rarer ones, we assume new inventory activities will add comparatively many rarer species to the species list. Therefore, we assume that the figure of 11% will increase in the future.

*The Pleistocene forest refuge indicators.* Sosef (1994) had noted the presence of seven species of *Begonia* (*B. clypeifolia*, *B. dewildei*, *B. hirsutula*, *B. lacunosa*, *B. mildbraedii*, *B. scutulum* and *B. vankerckhovenii*) occurring in the Monts Doudou Reserve, and which are recognized as indicators of a Pleistocene forest refuge. The presence of these seven species was a sufficiently strong indication to denote the Monts Doudou area as a former rain forest refuge.

During the present fieldwork, we have identified another two indicator species: *Begonia letourzeyi* and *Begonia scutifolia*. Another collection of *Begonia* may well represent an undescribed new species. (More material is needed, however, to exclude the possibility that the material originated from a hybrid population.) These new discoveries strengthen the hypothesis of the existence of a rain forest refuge at the Monts Doudou during the Pleistocene.

### Plot inventory

*Realization of the plots.* In total, 18 plots have been established. All plots were situated in primary forest vegetation, seven in the low altitude zone, six in the medium altitude zone, and five in the high altitude zone. Table 5 shows the location and altitude of each plot.

All data concerning the plot inventory are presented in Appendix C. The majority of the reference samples of the subplot inventory (mostly sterile) have not yet been identified due to a lack of time and human capacity. Therefore, we only present results concerning the total number of different species in the subplots.

*Comparative analyses of the plots.* Table 6 shows the averaged results of the plots and subplots at the three altitudinal zones. The ANOVA showed significant differences among the plot means for number of tree families ( $P = 0.0129$ ), number of tree species ( $P = 0.0112$ ), and number of stems ( $P = 0.0132$ ) at different altitude zones. The multiple comparison tests showed that for all three parameters only the differences between the low altitude plots and high altitude plots are significant. The plot means of the medium altitude plots are not significantly different from the low and high altitude plot means ( $\alpha = 0.05$ ). The number of tree species per family in the plots and the number of species in the subplots are not significantly different for the plots at different altitudes ( $P = 0.8334$  and  $P = 0.1113$ , respectively).

Figure 5 depicts the results of the individual plots and subplots, showing an increasing gradient of the number of families, species, and stems in relation to altitude. The relation

TABLE 5. Location and altitude of each plot.

Plot	Latitude and longitude	Altitude (m)
1	2°17'S, 10°30'E	100
2	2°17'S, 10°30'E	100
3	2°14'S, 10°27'E	150
4	2°17.6'S, 10°30.3'E	150
5	2°13'S, 10°24'E	380
6	2°13'S, 10°24'E	460
7	2°14'S, 10°24'E	650
8	2°13'S, 10°24'E	350
9	2°27.6'S, 10°32'E	195
10	2°27.4'S, 10°32'E	535
11	2°27.4'S, 10°32.1'E	430
12	2°28'S, 10°32'E	145
13	2°27.6'S, 10°32.5'E	265
14	2°28.0'S, 10°32.5'E	150
15	2°23.1'S, 10°30.7'E	545
16	2°24.4'S, 10°27.1'E	655
17	2°22.5'S, 10°28.8'E	225
18	2°23.0'S, 10°29.5'E	230

between altitude and all variables was well explained by linear relationships. Tests showed that curvilinear relationships did not add much explanatory power (results not shown). The linear relationships indicate that the numbers of families and species increase with altitude, with the highest numbers at the highest altitudes (see also Table 6). These results do not confirm those obtained from the biodiversity analysis (Table 4), which indicated that the highest biodiversity values are found between 400 and 600 m, decreasing again between 600 and 700 m. The decreasing biodiversity at high altitudes shown in Table 4 is probably due to sampling error, as was already explained in the biodiversity analysis section. A more representative sampling will probably also show an increase of biodiversity at the highest altitudes, in accordance with the results of the plot inventory presented in Table 6 and Figure 5.

The correlations of altitude with number of tree families in the plots ( $r = 0.58$ ), number of tree species in the plots ( $r = 0.60$ ), number of stems in the plots ( $r = 0.60$ ), and number of species in the subplots ( $r = 0.54$ ) are significant at the 5% level ( $P = 0.0115$ ,  $P = 0.0085$ ,  $P =$

TABLE 6. Means and standard errors of the means of numbers of families, species, and stems per altitudinal zone.

	Low altitude < 200 m	Medium altitude 200–450 m	High altitude > 450 m
Tree families (plot)	$15.0 \pm 1.35$	$16.2 \pm 0.83$	$20.4 \pm 0.93$
Tree species (plot)	$27.3 \pm 2.59$	$31.8 \pm 1.99$	$38.6 \pm 1.66$
Tree species/Family (plot)	$1.866 \pm 0.184$	$1.97 \pm 0.080$	$1.89 \pm 0.036$
Stems (plot)	$73.9 \pm 7.99$	$92.0 \pm 4.89$	$105.2 \pm 4.49$
All species (subplot)	$64.4 \pm 2.55$	$74.0 \pm 12.39$	$89.2 \pm 4.43$

## Influence of altitude on plant biodiversity

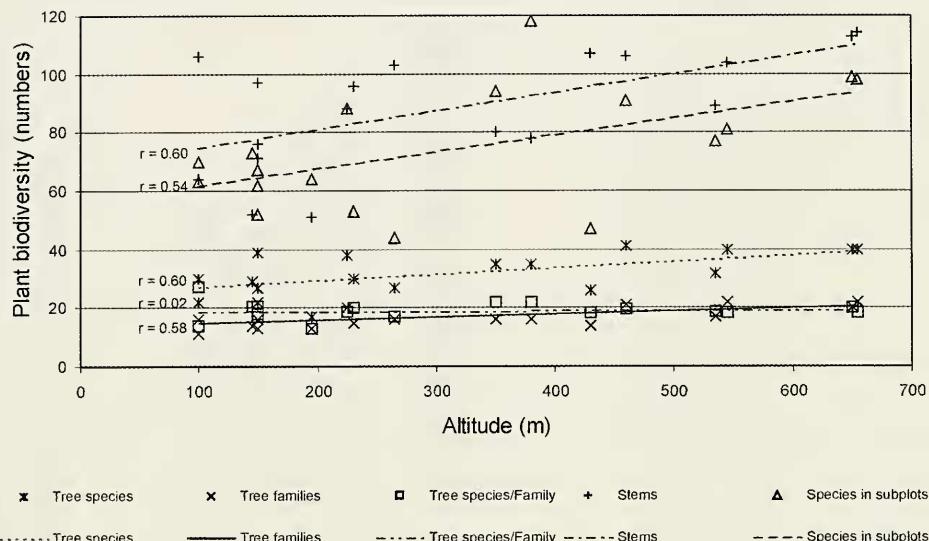


FIGURE 5. Correlations of plot altitude and numbers of tree families, tree species, tree species / family, stems, and species in the subplots.

0.0078, and  $P = 0.0215$ , respectively). The correlation of altitude with mean number of tree species per family is not significant ( $r = 0.02$ ,  $P = 0.9383$ ). This means that the number of tree species in the plots is significantly increasing with the altitude, but that the effect is caused by a significant increase in the number of tree families, while the number of tree species per family remains constant. Note that although the mean species number for the subplots (Table 6) is not significantly different between the altitude zones, the overall correlation of altitude and species number in the subplots is significant.

To study differences in species composition and/or dominance between the altitudinal zones, we calculated the total number of stems of the more common species for each zone. To eliminate the effect of local dominance, we only took species into account that were encountered in at least two different plots at a given altitudinal zone. Furthermore, we made an overview of the total number of tree species per family for every altitudinal zone. The results are shown in Figures 6 to 11, and discussed below.

Considering the diagrams giving the number of tree species per family (Figures 7, 9 and 11), we observe that two families (Caesalpiniaceae and Euphorbiaceae) are well represented in all three zones. Caesalpiniaceae is dominant in the canopy. The understory, however, is frequented by *Dichostemma glaucescens* (Euphorbiaceae), *Santiria trimera* (Burseraceae), various *Diospyros* (Ebenaceae) species, and Olacaceae such as *Diogoa zenkeri*, *Strombosia pustulata* and *Strombosiosis tetrandra*, as can be derived from Figures 6, 8, and 10.

**At low altitude**, the canopy is dominated by Caesalpiniaceae and Mimosaceae, with species such as *Dialium angolense* and *Pentaclethra eetveldeana*. In the understory *Dichostemma glaucescens*, *Meiocarpidium lepidotum*, and a large variety of *Diospyros* species are frequently encountered.

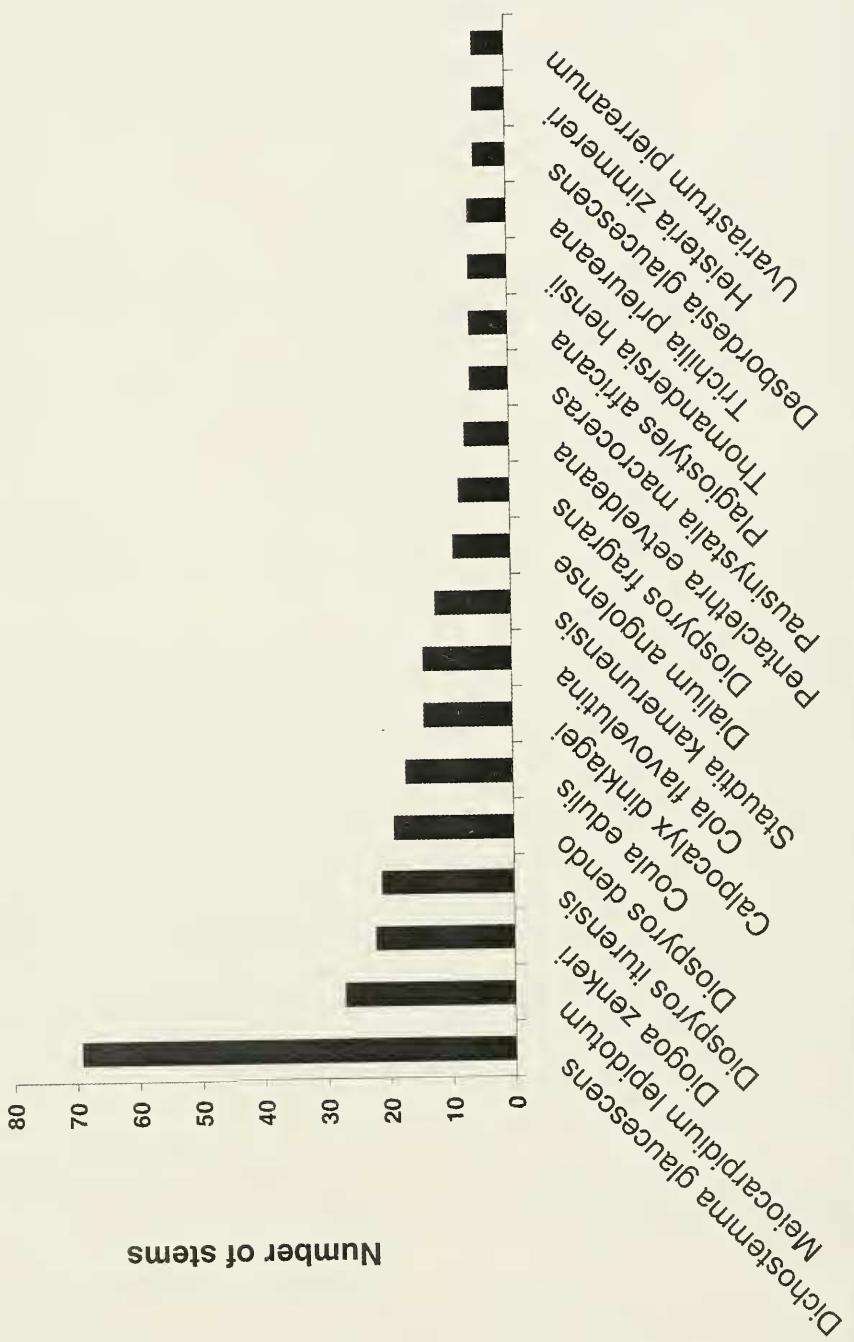


FIGURE 6. Total number of stems for the most common tree species at low altitude (<200 m; cumulative data from plots 1, 2, 3, 4, 9, 12 and 14).



FIGURE 7. Number of tree species per family at low altitude (<200 m; cumulative data from plots 1, 2, 3, 4, 9, 12 and 14).

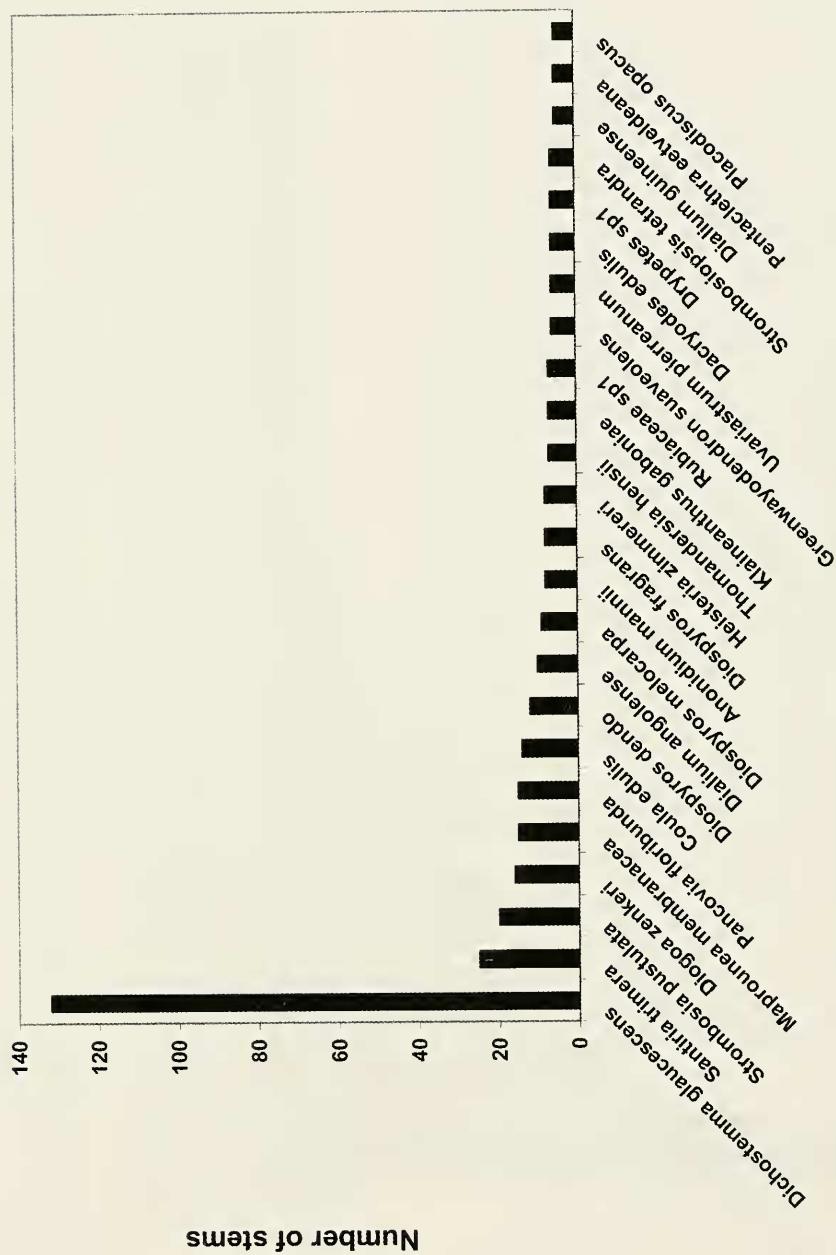


FIGURE 8. Total number of stems for the most common tree species at medium altitude (200–400 m; cumulative data from plots 5, 8, 11, 13, 17 and 18).

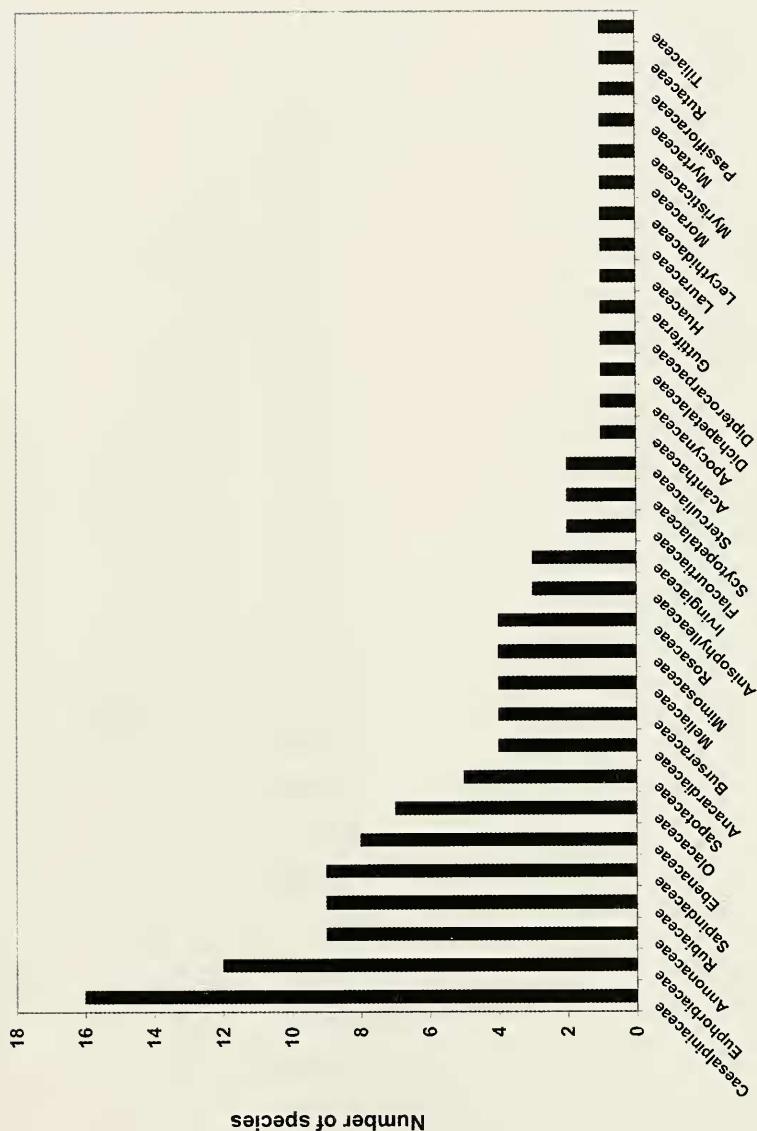


FIGURE 9. Number of tree species per family at medium altitude (200–450 m; cumulative data from plots 5, 8, 11, 13, 17 and 18).

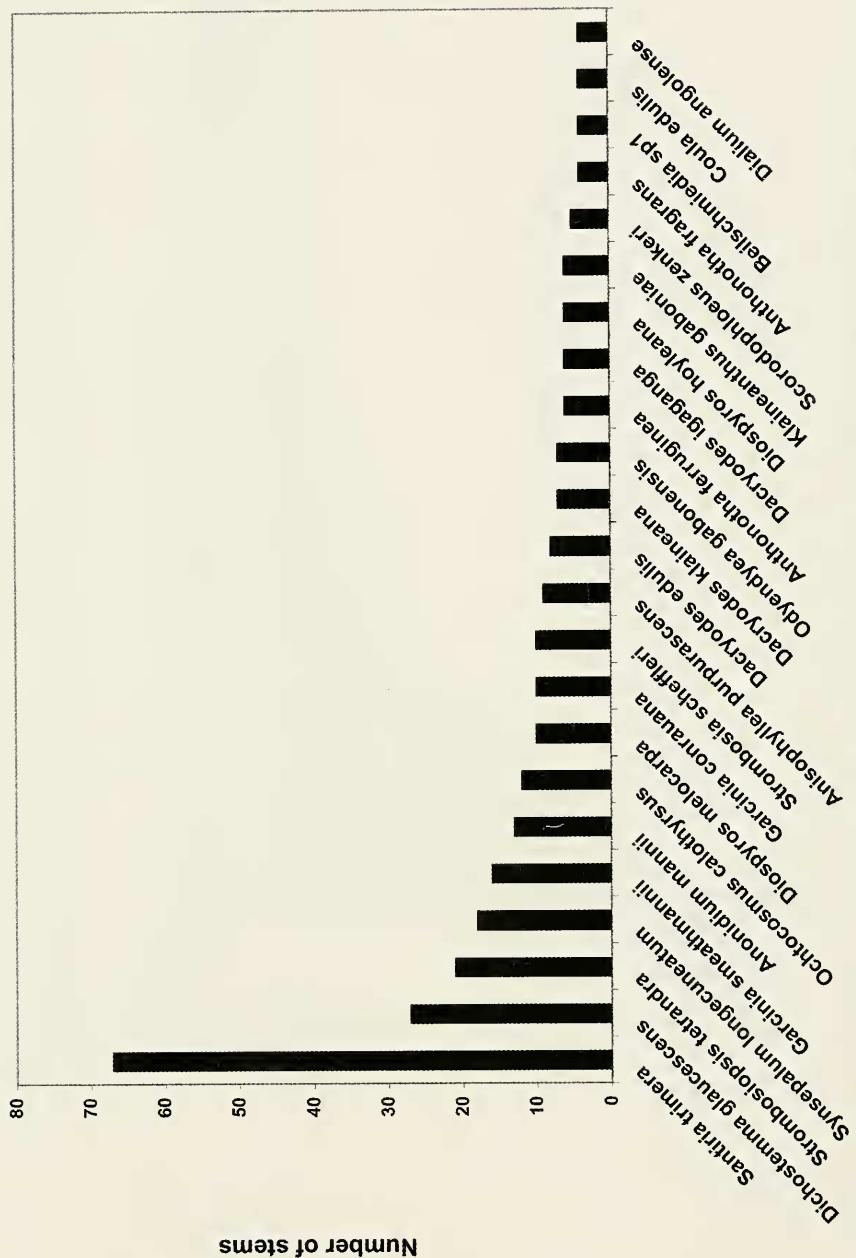


FIGURE 10. Total number of stems for the most common tree species at high altitude (>450 m; cumulative data from plots 6, 7, 10, 15 and 16).

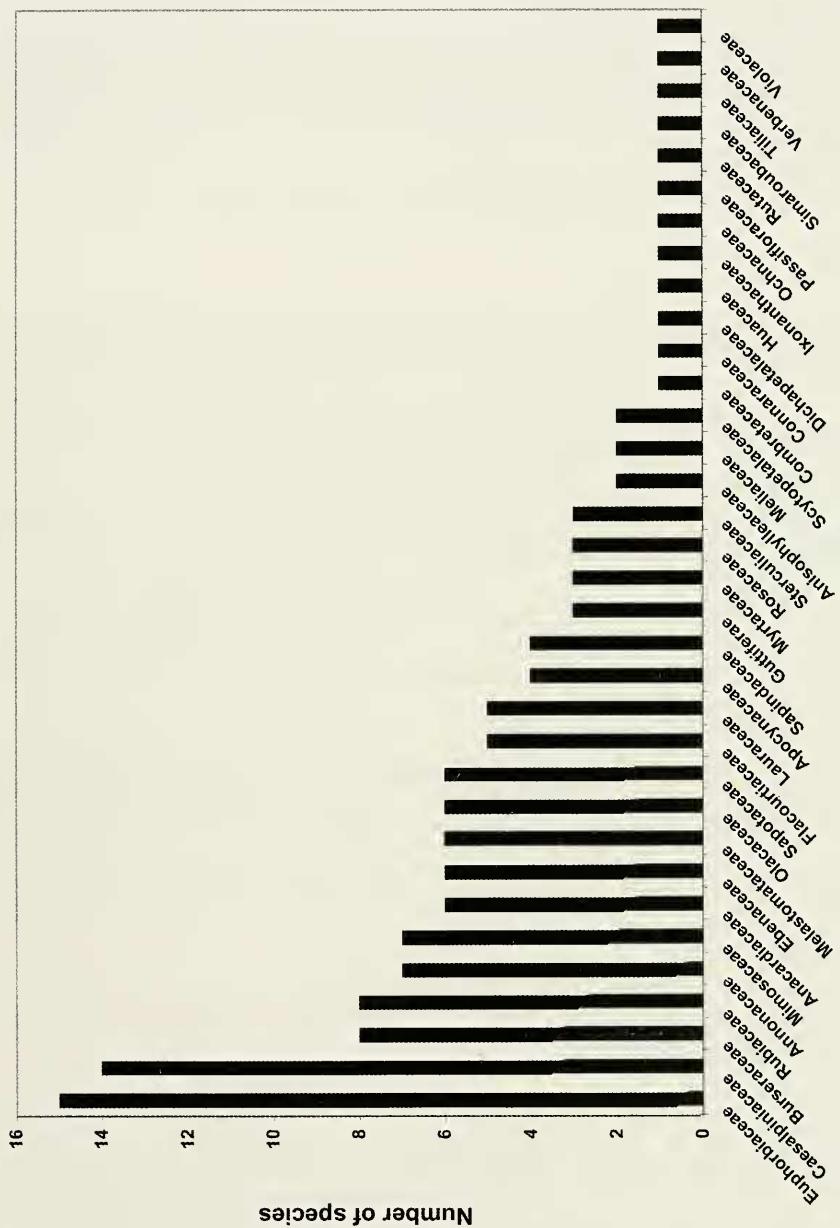


FIGURE 11. Number of tree species per family at high altitude (>450 m; cumulative data from plots 6, 7, 10, 15 and 16).

**At medium altitude**, we note an increase in the number of Annonaceae species. In the canopy layer *Librevillea klainei*, *Plagiosiphon emarginatus*, and *Dialium angolense* are frequently observed. *Dichostemma glaucescens*, *Santiria trimera*, and *Strombosia pustulata* are often present in the understory.

**At high altitude**, we note an increase in the number of Burseraceae, due to the presence of species such as *Aucoumea klaineana* and *Dacryodes igaganga*. The understory is dominated by *Santiria trimera*, *Dichostemma glaucescens*, and *Strombosia tetrandra*. Species such as *Synsepalum longecuneatum* and *Ochthocosmus calothrysus* are frequent and confined to this altitude.

#### DESCRIPTION OF THE VARIOUS VEGETATION TYPES

##### LOW ALTITUDE FOREST (<200 m)

**Forest on dry soil.** This forest is usually established on level ground. The understory is open. The canopy is fairly high, approximately 35–45 m. The following species are characteristic:

Large trees: *Desbordesia glaucescens*, *Pausinystalia macroceras*, *Scorodophloeus zenkeri*, *Pterocarpus soyauxii*, *Pentaclethra eetveldeana*, *Gambeya africana*, *Celtis tessmannii*, *Dialium angolense*, and *Cylicodiscus gabonensis*.

Medium-sized trees: *Coula edulis*, *Greenwayodendron suavolens*, *Picralima nitida*, *Staudia kamerunensis*, *Diospyros hoyleana*, and especially the abundance of *Meiocarpidium lepidotum*.

Smaller trees: *Dichostemma glaucescens*, *Plagiostyles africana*, *Xylopia hypolampra*, *Diospyros dendo*, *Diospyros obliquifolia*, *Diospyros zenkeri*, and *Grewia coriacea*.

In the understory *Salacia* spp., *Leptonychia echinocarpa*, and *Rinorea* spp. are often encountered, and may be abundant in places.

**Swamp forest.** This forest occurs on badly drained soils. The understory is open, often with an abundance of lianas like *Landolphia mannii*. The canopy is high, about 40–45 m. This forest, which is often encountered along water courses, is characterized by the following species:

Tree layer: *Khaya ivorensis*, *Carapa procera*, *Gilbertiodendron dewevrei*, *Calpolcalyx dinklagei*, *Calpocalyx heitzii*, and *Hallea ciliata*.

Shrub layer: *Massularia acuminata*, *Sterculia tragacantha*, *Greenwayodendron suavolens*, *Trichilia pierreana*, *Homalium le-testui*, *Oncoba glauca*, *Hallea ciliata*, *Cynometra lujae*, *Cynometra nyangensis*, *Uvariastrum pierreanum*, *Anthonota macrophylla*, and *Ouratea elongatum*.

**Gallery forest.** In the southeastern region of the Monts Doudou Reserve, savannahs dominate the landscape, but the valleys in this region are generally occupied by a type of forest called gallery forest. This forest forms a refuge for big mammals (elephant, buffalo), large monkeys and other animals. Gallery forest is generally found along watercourses or small marshes. The forest is diverse and contains, amongst others: *Tetrapleura tetraptera*, *Ceiba pentandra*, *Dracaena* sp., *Anthocleista vogelii*, *Berlinia bracteosa*, *Daniellia klainei*, *Elaeophorbia drupifera*, *Landolphia mannii*, *Symphonia globulifera*, *Xylopia quintasii*, *Strychnos aculeata*, and *Lannea welwitschii*.

### MEDIUM ALTITUDE FOREST (200–450 m)

This forest type, which rises from the hill slopes, has an understory characterized by, amongst others: *Dichostemma glaucescens*, *Lasianthera africana*, *Rinorea* spp., *Santiria trimera*, and *Strombosia pustulata*.

The tree layer is generally dominated by species such as *Parkia bicolor*, *Dacryodes igaganga*, *Entandrophragma angolense*, and *Librevillea klaineana*.

The shrub layer is rich in species; the most frequently encountered ones are *Trichoscypha abut*, *T. acuminata*, and *Cleistopholis glauca*. The forest comprises several characteristic lianas such as *Strychnos aculeata*, *Landolphia mannii*, and *Salacia* spp. The presence of the tree fern *Cyathea camerooniana* along several of the streams is also of note.

### HIGH ALTITUDE FOREST (> 450 m)

These forests, occurring on the ridges and hill tops, are characterized by the frequent occurrence of *Santiria trimera*. Various *Begonia* species are common, especially on rock faces that occupy the high ridges.

The understory is generally open and consists mainly of shrubs such as *Phyllanthus diandrus*, *Scaphopetalum blackii*, *Santiria trimera*, *Anthonota fragrans*, *Isolona campanulata*, *Trichoscypha acuminata*, *Anonidium mannii*, *Dicranolepis disticha*, and *Maesobotrya pauciflora*.

The most important large tree species are *Aucoumea klaineana*, *Erythrophleum ivorense*, *Desbordesia glaucescens*, *Klainedoxa gabonensis*, *Syzygium staudtii*, and *Copaifera religiosia*.

### SAVANNAH

The savannah vegetation type is mainly located southwest of Mourindi, on dry soil. It is dominated by grasses such as *Andropogon chinensis*, *Andropogon gayanus*, *Anadelphia afzeliana*, and *Hyparrhenia familiaris*. Some other frequently encountered grasses are *Panicum brazzavillense*, *Rottboellia cochinchinensis*, and *Elymandra gossweileri*. A few shrub species are to be found, such as *Annona senegalensis*, *Dichrostachys cinerea*, and *Sarcocephalus latifolius*. Regarding the other herbaceous species, the presence of *Asparagus* sp. is remarkable.

### CONCLUSIONS

1. The Monts Doudou Reserve can now be considered as a botanically fairly well known area. The number of species recorded up to now is 991. The number of botanical collections has increased towards 2459, and around 400 other collections are awaiting their treatment and identification.

2. Around 11% of the plant species of the Monts Doudou Reserve have a very limited area of distribution, and are endemic to the region. This figure is likely to increase following renewed collecting activities.

3. The hypothesis that the Monts Doudou represent a former Pleistocene rain forest refuge area is confirmed and reinforced by observations of additional indicator species.

4. The areas having a very high botanical biodiversity, including high numbers of rare and endemic species, are situated at the medium (300 m) and high altitude (above 400 m) zones of the Monts Doudou Reserve.

5. The botanical biodiversity value of a given region should be studied in relation to the total number of species and the collecting index (number of specimens per square kilometer).

6. The diversity of the vegetation (number of species per surface unit) shows a clear relationship with, and increases considerably with, increasing altitude. This is true for both the woody and herbaceous flora.

#### RECOMMENDATIONS

A thorough botanical inventory of the Mont Moungoubi, and other high altitude zones, is strongly recommended. We foresee the discovery of many other, very rare species or even some new to science.

Further development of a standardized method to determine the botanical biodiversity value of a given region in Gabon is strongly recommended.

The availability of a detailed vegetation map will render an inventory of plots much more worthwhile, as more firm conclusions and recommendations related to conservation and management can be made. The development of such a map for the Monts Doudou Reserve is therefore highly recommended.

To facilitate future scientific research in the Monts Doudou one has to emphasize the improvement of the existing forest roads.

In order to understand the vegetation dynamics between the forest and the savannah, it is important to leave certain savannahs untouched by man for a certain period of time.

In order to get a better understanding of the forest dynamics of the Monts Doudou, it would be worthwhile to re-inventory the 1 ha plot established by J. M. Reitsma in 1985–1987 (Reitsma 1988).

#### ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

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#### APPENDIX A

##### SPECIES LIST OF THE MONTS DOUDOU RESERVE (based on botanical collections and plot inventories)

###### DICOTYLEDONAE

###### ACANTHACEAE (27)

- Adhatoda buchholzii* (Lindau) S.Moore
- Adhatoda le-testui* (R.Benoist) Heine
- Anisosepalum alboviolaceum* (R.Benoist) E.Hossain ssp. *alboviolaceum*
- Anisotes macrophyllus* (Lindau) Heine
- Asystasia gangetica* (L.) T.Anderson
- Brillantaisia soyauxii* Lindau
- Brillantaisia vogeliana* (Nees) Benth.
- Dicliptera verticillata* (Forsk.) C.Christ.
- Elytraria marginata* Vahl
- Hypoestes forskaolii* (Vahl) R.Br.
- Justicia bolomboensis* De Wild.
- Justicia claessensii* De Wild.
- Justicia laxa* T.Anderson
- Justicia tenella* (Nees) T.Anderson
- Nelsonia canescens* (Lam.) Spreng.
- Phaulopsis angolana* S.Moore
- Physacanthus batanganus* (G.Braun & K.Schum.) Lindau
- Physacanthus nematosiphon* (Lindau) Rendle & Britten
- Pseuderanthemum tunicatum* (Afzel.) Milne-Redh.
- Rhinacanthus virens* (Nees) Milne-Redh.
- Saintpauliopsis lebrunii* Staner
- Staurogyne letestuana* R.Benoist
- Stenandrium gabonicum* (R.Benoist) Vollesen
- Stenandrium guineense* (Nees) K.Vollesen
- Stenandrium talbotii* (S.Moore) Vollesen
- Thomandersia butayei* De Wild.
- Thomandersia hensii* De Wild. & Th.Dur.

###### AMARANTHACEAE (3)

- Achyranthes aspera* Wall.
- Celosia* sp.
- Cyathula prostrata* (L.) Blume

**ANACARDIACEAE (6)**

*Lannea welwitschii* (Hiern) Engl.  
*Pseudospondias longifolia* Engl.  
*Sorindeia nitidula* Engl.  
*Spondias mombin* L.  
*Trichoscypha acuminata* Engl.  
*Trichoscypha gambana* Jongkind

**ANCISTROCLADACEAE (1)**

*Ancistrocladus* sp.

**ANISOPHYLLEACEAE (3)**

*Anisophyllea myriosticta* J.J.Floret  
*Anisophyllea polyneura* J.J.Floret  
*Anisophyllea purpurascens* Hutch. & Dalz.

**ANNONACEAE (32)**

*Annickia chlorantha* (Oliv.) Setten & Maas  
*Annickia pilosa* (Exell) Setten & Maas  
*Annona senegalensis* Pers.  
*Anonidium manni* (Oliv.) Engl. & Diels  
*Cleistopholis glauca* Pierre ex Engl. & Diels  
*Cleistopholis staudtii* Engl. & Diels  
*Greenwayodendron suaveolens* (Engl. & Diels) Verdc. ssp. *suaveolens*  
*Isolona campanulata* Engl. & Diels  
*Isolona hexaloba* (Pierre) Engl. & Diels  
*Isolona zenkeri* Engl.  
*Letestudoxa bella* Pellegr.  
*Meiocarpidium lepidotum* (Oliv.) Engl. & Diels  
*Monanthotaxis* sp.  
*Polyalthia suaveolens* Engl. & Diels  
*Polyceratocarpus parviflorus* (Baker f.) Ghesq.  
*Popowia* sp.  
*Pseudartobotrys le-testui* Pellegr.  
*Uvaria comperei* Le Thomas  
*Uvaria hispidocostata* Pierre ex Engl. & Diels  
*Uvaria klaineana* Engl. & Diels  
*Uvaria lastoursvillensis* Pellegr.  
*Uvaria psorosperma* Engl. & Diels  
*Uvariastrum pierreanum* Engl. & Diels  
*Uvariastrum pynaertii* De Wild.  
*Uvariopsis congolana* (De Wild.) Fries  
*Xylophia acutiflora* (Dunal) A.Rich.  
*Xylophia aethiopica* (Dunal) A.Rich.  
*Xylophia hypolampra* Mildbr.  
*Xylophia phloiodora* Mildbr.  
*Xylophia pynaertii* De Wild.  
*Xylophia quintasii* Engl. & Diels

*Xylopia staudtii* Engl. & Diels

**APOCYNACEAE (29)**

- Callichilia bequaertii* De Wild.
- Calocrater preussii* K.Schum.
- Cyclcotyla congolensis* Staph
- Cylindropsis parvifolia* Pierre
- Dictyophleba ochracea* (K.Schum. ex Hallier f.) Pichon
- Holarrhena floribunda* (G.Don) Dur. & Schinz
- Hunteria umbellata* (K.Schum.) Hallier f.
- Landolphia congolensis* (Staph) Pichon
- Landolphia dewevrei* Staph
- Landolphia foretiana* (Pierre ex Jum.) Pichon
- Landolphia glabra* (Pierre ex Staph) Pichon
- Landolphia incerta* (K.Schum.) Persoon
- Landolphia mannii* Dyer
- Landolphia owariensis* P.Beauv.
- Landolphia pyramidata* (Pierre) Persoon
- Landolphia reticulata* Hallier f.
- Landolphia robustior* (K.Schum.) Persoon
- Orthopichonia cirrhosa* (Radlk.) H.Huber
- Picralima nitida* (Staph) Th. & H.Dur.
- Pleiocarpa rostrata* Benth.
- Rauvolfia letouzeyi* Leeuwenb.
- Rauvolfia mannii* Staph
- Rauvolfia vomitoria* Afzel.
- Tabernaemontana bouquetii* (Boiteau) Leeuwenb.
- Tabernaemontana crassa* Benth.
- Tabernaemontana letestui* (Pellegr.) Pichon
- Tabernanthe iboga* Baill.
- Voacanga bracteata* Staph
- Voacanga psilocalyx* Pierre ex Staph

**ARALIACEAE (1)**

- Schefflera barteri* (Seem.) Harms

**ARISTOLOCHIACEAE (2)**

- Pararistolochia ceropagioides* (S.Moore) Hutch. & Dalziel
- Pararistolochia triactina* (Hook.f.) Hutch. & Dalziel

**BALANOPHORACEAE (1)**

- Thonningia sanguinea* Vahl

**BALSAMINACEAE (6)**

- Impatiens floretii* N.Hallé & A.M.Louis
- Impatiens gossweileri* G.M.Schulze ssp. *gossweileri*
- Impatiens hians* Hook.f.
- Impatiens mackeyana* Hook.f.

*Impatiens niamniamensis* Gilg  
*Impatiens palpebrata* Hook.f.

**BEGONIACEAE (24)**

*Begonia auriculata* Hook.f.  
*Begonia capillipes* Gilg  
*Begonia clypeifolia* Hook.f.  
*Begonia dewildei* Sosef  
*Begonia eboloensis* Engl.  
*Begonia elaeagnifolia* Hook.f.  
*Begonia elatostemmoides* Hook.f.  
*Begonia fusialata* Warb. var. *fusialata*  
*Begonia gabonensis* J.J.de Wilde  
*Begonia hirsutula* Hook.f.  
*Begonia komoensis* Irmsch.  
*Begonia lacunosa* Warb.  
*Begonia letouzeyi* Sosef  
*Begonia longipetiolata* Gilg  
*Begonia loranthoides* Hook.f. ssp. *rhopalocarpa* (Warb.) J.J.de Wilde  
*Begonia macrocarpa* Warb.  
*Begonia mannii* Hook.f.  
*Begonia mildbraedii* Gilg  
*Begonia poculifera* Hook.f.  
*Begonia polygonoides* Hook.f.  
*Begonia sciaphila* Gilg ex Engl.  
*Begonia scutifolia* Hook.f.  
*Begonia scutulum* Hook.f.  
*Begonia vankerckhovenii* De Wild.

**BIGNONIACEAE (3)**

*Kigelia africana* (Lam.) Benth.  
*Markhamia tomentosa* (Benth.) K.Schum. ex Engl.  
*Newbouldia laevis* (P.Beauv.) Seeman ex Bureau

**BIXACEAE (1)**

*Bixa orellana* L.

**BOMBACACEAE (1)**

*Ceiba pentandra* (L.) Gaertn.

**BORAGINACEAE (1)**

*Heliotropium ovalifolium* Forssk.

**BURSERACEAE (10)**

*Aucoumea klaineana* Pierre  
*Canarium schweinfurthii* Engl.  
*Dacryodes buettneri* (Engl.) H.J.Lam  
*Dacryodes edulis* (G.Don) H.J.Lam

*Dacryodes igaganga* Aubrév. & Pellegr.  
*Dacryodes klaineana* (Pierre) H.J.Lam  
*Dacryodes letestui* (Pellegr.) H.J.Lam  
*Dacryodes macrophylla* (Oliv.) H.J.Lam  
*Dacryodes normandii* Aubrév. & Pellegr.  
*Santiria trimera* (Oliv.) Aubrév. & Pellegr.

**CACTACEAE (1)**

*Rhipsalis baccifera* (J.S.Mill.) Stearn

**CAESALPINIACEAE (56)**

*Anthonotha acuminata* (De Wild.) J.Léonard  
*Anthonotha ferruginea* (Harms) J.Léonard  
*Anthonotha fragrans* (Baker f.) Exell & Hillcoat  
*Anthonotha macrophylla* P.Beauv.  
*Anthonotha pynaertii* (De Wild.) Exell & Hillcoat  
*Anthonotha trunciflora* (Harms) J.Léonard  
*Aphanocalyx heitzii* (Pellegr.) Wieringa  
*Aphanocalyx microphyllus* (Harms) Wieringa ssp. *microphyllus*  
*Baikiae insignis* Benth.  
*Berlinia auriculata* Benth.  
*Berlinia bracteosa* Benth.  
*Berlinia confusa* Hoyle  
*Bikinia coriacea* (J.Morel ex Aubrév.) Wieringa  
*Bikinia letestui* (Pellegr.) Wieringa  
*Bobgunnia fistuloides* (Harms) Kirkbr. & Wiersema  
*Brachystegia mildbraedii* Harms  
*Cassia chamaecrista* L.  
*Cassia hirsuta* L.  
*Cassia manii* Oliv.  
*Chamaecrista absus* (L.) Irwin & Barneby  
*Copaifera religiosa* J.Léonard  
*Crudia harmsiana* De Wild. var. *velutina* J.Léonard  
*Cynometra lujae* De Wild.  
*Cynometra mannii* Oliv.  
*Cynometra nyangensis* Pellegr.  
*Daniellia klainei* Pierre ex A.Chev.  
*Daniellia soyauxii* (Harms) Rolfe  
*Dialium angolense* Welw. ex Oliv.  
*Dialium dinklagei* Harms  
*Dialium guineense* Willd.  
*Didelotia africana* Baill.  
*Didelotia brevipaniculata* J.Léonard  
*Distemonanthus benthamianus* Baill.  
*Gilbertiodendron brachystegioides* (Harms) J.Léonard  
*Gilbertiodendron ogoonense* (Pellegr.) J.Léonard  
*Gilbertiodendron stipulaceum* (Benth.) J.Léonard  
*Gilbertiodendron unijugum* (Harms) J.Léonard

*Griphonia physocarpa* Baill.  
*Guibourtia ehie* (A.Chev.) J.Léonard  
*Guibourtia tessmannii* (Harms) J.Léonard  
*Hylocereus gabunense* Taub.  
*Hymenostegia floribunda* (Benth.) Harms  
*Hymenostegia klainei* Pierre ex Pellegr.  
*Hymenostegia ngounyensis* Pellegr.  
*Isomacrolobium conchyliophorum* (Pellegr.) Aubrév. & Pellegr.  
*Julbernardia brieyi* (De Wild.) Troupin  
*Librevillea klainei* (Pierre ex Harms) Hoyle  
*Neochevalierodendron stephani* (A.Chev.) J.Léonard  
*Oddoniiodendron micranthum* (Harms) Baker  
*Plagiosiphon emarginatus* (Hutch. & Dalz.) J.Léonard  
*Scorodophloeus zenkeri* Harms  
*Senna alata* (L.) Roxburgh.  
*Senna timoriensis* (DC.) Irwin & Barneby  
*Tetraberlinia bifoliolata* (Harms) Hauman  
*Tetraberlinia polyphylla* (Harms) J.Léonard

#### CAMPANULACEAE (2)

*Lobelia minutula* Engl.  
*Wahlenbergia* sp.

#### CELASTRACEAE (incl. HIPPOCRATEACEAE) (20)

*Apodostigma pallens* (Planch. ex Oliv.) Wilcz. var. *buchholzii* (Loes.) N.Hallé  
*Elachyptera holtzii* (Loes. ex Harms) Wilcz. ex N.Hallé  
*Hippocratea myriantha* Oliv.  
*Loeseneriella apocynoides* (Welw. ex Oliv.) N.Hallé ex J.Raynal  
*Prionostemma fimbriata* (Exell) N.Hallé  
*Salacia debilis* (G.Don) Walp.  
*Salacia dimidia* N.Hallé  
*Salacia elegans* Welw. ex Oliv.  
*Salacia erecta* (G.Don) Walp.  
*Salacia hispida* Blakelock  
*Salacia lehmbachii* Loes.  
*Salacia letestui* Pellegr.  
*Salacia loloensis* Loes.  
*Salacia mayumbensis* Exell & Mendonça  
*Salacia nitida* (Benth.) N.E.Br.  
*Salacia pyriformis* (Sabine) Steud.  
*Salacia regelianiana* J.Braun & K.Schum.  
*Salacia staudtiana* var. *tsopoensis* (De Wild.) N.Hallé  
*Salacia talbotii* Baker f.  
*Salacia whytei* Loes.

#### CERATOPHYLLACEAE (1)

*Ceratophyllum* sp.

**COMBRETACEAE (7)**

*Combretum aphanopetalum* Engl. & Diels  
*Combretum bracteatum* (Laws.) Engl. & Diels  
*Combretum falcatum* (Welw. ex Hiern) Jongk.  
*Combretum mannii* Engl. & Diels  
*Combretum paniculatum* Vent.  
*Combretum rabiense* Jongkind  
*Combretum racemosum* P. Beauv.  
*Strephonema sericeum* Hook.f.

**COMPOSITAE (7)**

*Ageratum conyzoides* L.  
*Aspilia africana* (Pers.) C.D.Adams  
*Hypericophyllum congoense* (O.Hoffm.) N.E.Br.  
*Mikania cordata* (Burm.f.) Robinson  
*Struchium sparganophora* (L.) Kuntze  
*Tithonia diversifolia* (Hemsley) A.Gray  
*Vernonia stellulifera* (Benth.) Jeffrey

**CONNARACEAE (17)**

*Agelaea paradoxa* Gilg  
*Agelaea pentagyna* (Lam.) Baill.  
*Agelaea poggeana* Gilg  
*Cnestis corniculata* Lam.  
*Cnestis ferruginea* Vahl ex DC.  
*Connarus longistipitatus* Gilg  
*Hemandradenia mannii* Stapf  
*Jollydora duparquetiana* (Baill.) Pierre  
*Manotes expansa* Sol. ex Planch.  
*Manotes griffoniana* Baill.  
*Manotes macrantha* (Gilg) Schellenb.  
*Rourea minor* (Gaertn.) Alston  
*Rourea myriantha* Baill.  
*Rourea obliquifoliolata* Gilg  
*Rourea parviflora* Gilg  
*Rourea solanderi* Baker  
*Rourea thomsonii* (Baker) Jongkind

**CONVOLVULACEAE (1)**

*Ipomoea* sp.

**CRUCIFERAE (1)**

*Rorippa madagascariensis* (DC.) Hara

**CUCURBITACEAE (1)**

*Momordica* sp.

**DICHAPETALACEAE (18)**

*Dichapetalum choristilum* Engl. var. *choristilum*  
*Dichapetalum congoense* Engl. & Ruhl.  
*Dichapetalum dewevrei* De Wild. & Th.Dur. var. *dewevrei*  
*Dichapetalum fructuosum* Hiern  
*Dichapetalum gabonense* Engl.  
*Dichapetalum glomeratum* Engl.  
*Dichapetalum heudelotii* (Planch. ex Oliv.) Baill. var. *heudelotii*  
*Dichapetalum heudelotii* (Planch. ex Oliv.) Baill. var. *hispidum* (Oliv.) Breteler  
*Dichapetalum insigne* Engl.  
*Dichapetalum integripetalum* Engl.  
*Dichapetalum lujae* De Wild. & Th.Dur.  
*Dichapetalum madagascariense* Poir. var. *madagascariense*  
*Dichapetalum melanocladum* Breteler  
*Dichapetalum minutiflorum* Engl. & Ruhl.  
*Dichapetalum parvifolium* Engl.  
*Dichapetalum zenkeri* Engl.  
*Dichapetalum* spec. nov.  
*Tapura letestui* Pellegr.

**DILLENIACEAE (1)**

*Tetracera alnifolia* Willd. ssp. *alnifolia*

**DIPTEROCARPACEAE (1)**

*Marquesia excelsa* (Pierre) R.E.Fr.

**EBENACEAE (17)**

*Diospyros bipindensis* Gürke  
*Diospyros canaliculata* De Wild.  
*Diospyros cinnabarina* (Gürke) F.White  
*Diospyros conocarpa* Gürke & K.Schum.  
*Diospyros dendo* Welw. ex Hiern  
*Diospyros fragrans* Gürke  
*Diospyros gabunensis* Gürke  
*Diospyros hoyleana* F.White  
*Diospyros iturensis* (Gürke) Letouzey & F.White  
*Diospyros mannii* Hiern  
*Diospyros melocarpa* F.White  
*Diospyros obliquifolia* (Hiern ex Gürke) F.White  
*Diospyros physocalycina* Gürke  
*Diospyros piscatoria* Gürke  
*Diospyros suaveolens* Gürke  
*Diospyros zenkeri* (Gürke) F.White

**EUPHORBIACEAE (47)**

*Alchornea cordifolia* (Schum. & Thonn.) Müll.Arg.  
*Alchornea floribunda* Müll.Arg.  
*Bridelia atroviridis* Müll.Arg.

*Bridelia ferruginea* Benth.  
*Bridelia micrantha* (Hochst.) Baill.  
*Centroplacus glaucinus* Pierre  
*Cleistanthus polystachyus* Hook.f. ex Planch.  
*Croton mubango* Müll.Arg.  
*Croton sylvaticus* Hochst. ex Krauss  
*Crotonogyne manniiana* Müll.Arg.  
*Cyathogyne viridis* Müll.Arg.  
*Cyrtogonone argentea* (Pax) Prain  
*Dichostemma glaucescens* Pierre  
*Discoglypremma caloneura* (Pax) Prain  
*Drypetes capillipes* (Pax) Pax & K.Hoffm.  
*Drypetes gilgiana* (Pax) Pax & K.Hoffm.  
*Drypetes ituriensis* Pax & K.Hoffm.  
*Drypetes molunduana* Pax & K.Hoffm.  
*Drypetes pierreana* Hutch.  
*Elaeophorbia drupifera* (Thonn.) Stapf  
*Klaineanthus gaboniae* Pierre ex Prain  
*Macaranga barteri* Müll.Arg.  
*Macaranga gabunica* Prain  
*Macaranga poggei* Pax  
*Maesobotrya barteri* (Baill.) Hutch. var. *barteri*  
*Maesobotrya pauciflora* Pax  
*Mallotus oppositifolius* (Geisel.) Müll.Arg.  
*Maprounea membranacea* Pax & K.Hoffm.  
*Mareya micrantha* (Benth.) Müll.Arg.  
*Mareyopsis longifolia* (Pax) Pax & K.Hoffm.  
*Margaritaria discoideus* (Baill.) Webster  
*Microdesmis* sp.  
*Mildbraedia paniculata* Pax  
*Phyllanthus diandrus* Pax  
*Phyllanthus discoideus* Pax  
*Phyllanthus muelleranus* (O.Kuntze) Exell  
*Plagiostyles africana* (Müll.Arg.) Prain  
*Pogonophora letouzeyi* Feuillet  
*Protomegabaria* sp.  
*Pycnocoma angustifolia* Prain  
*Sapium guineense* (Benth.) Kuntze  
*Sibangea arborescens* Oliv.  
*Thecacoris leptobotrya* (Müll.Arg.) Brenan  
*Tragia* sp.  
*Uapaca acuminata* (Hutch.) Pax & K.Hoffm.  
*Uapaca guineensis* Müll.Arg.  
*Uapaca heudelotii* Baill.

#### FLACOURTIACEAE (9)

*Casearia barteri* Mast.  
*Dovyalis zenkeri* Gilg

*Homalium letestui* Pellegr.  
*Oncoba brachyanthera* Oliv.  
*Oncoba dentata* Oliv.  
*Oncoba flagelliflora* (Mildbr.) Hul  
*Oncoba glauca* (P.Beauv.) Planch.  
*Scottellia klaineana* Pierre  
*Trichostephanus gabonensis* Breteler

**GENTIANACEAE (1)**

*Voyria primuloides* Baker

**GESNERIACEAE (2)**

*Acanthonema* sp.  
*Epithema tenue* C.B.Clarke

**GUTTIFERAE (13)**

*Allanblackia floribunda* Oliv.  
*Endodesmia calophylloides* Benth.  
*Garcinia conrauana* Engl.  
*Garcinia kola* Heckel  
*Garcinia lucida* Vesque  
*Garcinia ovalifolia* Oliv.  
*Garcinia punctata* Oliv.  
*Garcinia smeathmannii* (Planch. & Triana) Oliv.  
*Garcinia volkensii* Baker  
*Harungana madagascariensis* Lam. ex Poir.  
*Pentadesma butyracea* Sabine  
*Psorospermum tenuifolium* Hook.f.  
*Vismia rubescens* Oliv.

**HUACEAE (3)**

*Afrostyrax kamerunensis* Perkins & Gilg  
*Afrostyrax lepidophyllus* Mildbr.  
*Hua gabonii* Pierre ex De Wild.

**ICACINACEAE (9)**

*Desmostachys brevipes* (Engl.) Sleumer  
*Desmostachys oblongifolia* (Engl.) Villiers  
*Desmostachys tenuifolius* Oliv. var. *tenuifolius*  
*Icacina claessensii* De Wild.  
*Icacina mannii* Oliv. var. *lebrunii* Boutique  
*Icacina mannii* Oliv. var. *mannii*  
*Lasianthera africana* P.Beauv.  
*Leptaulus daphnoides* Benth.  
*Pyrenacantha acuminata* Engl.  
*Rhaphiostylis ferruginea* Engl. var. *ferruginea*

**IRVINGIACEAE (4)**

*Desbordesia glaucescens* (Engl.) Tiegh.  
*Irvingia gabonensis* (Aubry-Lecomte ex O'Rorke) Baill.  
*Klainedoxa gabonensis* Pierre ex Engl. var. *gabonensis*  
*Klainedoxa trillesii* Pierre ex v.Tiegh.

**IXONANTHACEAE (1)**

*Ochtocosmus calothyrus* (Mildbr.) Hutch. & Dalz.

**LABIATAE (7)**

*Achyrospermum ciliatum* Gürke  
*Achyrospermum oblongifolium* Baker  
*Hyptis lanceolata* Poir.  
*Ocimum* sp.  
*Platostoma africanum* P.Beauv.  
*Solenostemon monostachyus* (P.Beauv.) Briq.  
*Solenostemon repens* (Gürke) J.K.Morton

**LAURACEAE (2)**

*Beilschmiedia dinklagei* (Engl.) Robyns & Wilczek  
*Beilschmiedia mannioides* Robyns & Wilczek

**LECYTHIDACEAE (2)**

*Napoleonaea* sp.  
*Petersianthus macrocarpus* (P.Beauv.) Liben

**LEPIDOBOTRYACEAE (1)**

*Lepidobotrys staudtii* Engl.

**LINACEAE (5)**

*Hugonia micans* Engl.  
*Hugonia planchonii* Hook.f. var. *planchonii*  
*Hugonia platysepala* Welw. ex Oliv.  
*Hugonia villosa* Engl.  
*Pinacopodium congolense* (S.Moore) Exell & Mendonça

**LOGANIACEAE (12)**

*Anthocleista schweinfurthii* Gilg  
*Anthocleista vogelii* Planch.  
*Mostuea batesii* Baker  
*Mostuea brunonis* Didr. var. *brunonis*  
*Strychnos aculeata* Solered.  
*Strychnos canthioides* Leeuwenb.  
*Strychnos dale* De Wild.  
*Strychnos ndengensis* Pellegr.  
*Strychnos penninervis* A.Chev.  
*Strychnos phaeotricha* Gilg  
*Strychnos tricalysioides* Hutch. & M.B.Moss

*Strychnos urceolata* Leeuwenb.

**LORANTHACEAE (4)**

*Globimetula cornutibracteata* Bulle ex Wiens & Polhill

*Globimetula dinklagei* (Engl.) Tiegh.

*Loranthus* sp.

*Phragmanthera batangae* (Engl.) S.Balle

**MALPIGHIACEAE (3)**

*Acridocarpus longifolius* (G.Don) Hook.f.

*Acridocarpus macrocalyx* Engl.

*Acridocarpus smeathmannii* (DC.) Guill. & Perr.

**MALVACEAE (8)**

*Hibiscus diversifolius* Jacq.

*Hibiscus physaloides* Guill. & Perr.

*Hibiscus rostellatus* Guill. & Perr.

*Hibiscus surattensis* L.

*Sida linifolia* Juss. ex Cav.

*Sida rhombifolia* L.

*Sida stipulata* Cav.

*Urena lobata* L.

**MEDUSANDRACEAE (1)**

*Soyauxia floribunda* Hutch.

**MELASTOMATACEAE (28)**

*Amphiblemma ciliatum* Cogn.

*Amphiblemma molle* Hook.f.

*Amphiblemma setosum* Hook.f.

*Calvoa hirsuta* Hook.f.

*Calvoa orientalis* Taub.

*Calvoa pulcherrima* Gilg ex Engl.

*Calvoa seretii* De Wild.

*Cincinnobotrys acaulis* (Cogn.) Gilg

*Dicellandra barteri* Hook.f. var. *barteri*

*Dicellandra descoingsii* Jacq.-Fél.

*Dinophora spenneroides* Benth.

*Dissotis brazzae* Cogn.

*Dissotis congolensis* (Cogn. ex Buettn.) Jacq.-Fél.

*Dissotis multiflora* (Sm.) Triana

*Heterotis decumbens* (P.Beauv.) Jacq.-Fél.

*Medinilla mannii* Hook.f.

*Medinilla mirabilis* (Gilg) Jacq.-Fél.

*Memecylon calophyllum* Gilg

*Memecylon collinum* Jacq.-Fél.

*Memecylon klaineanum* Jacq.-Fél.

*Memecylon lateriflorum* (G.Don) Bremek.

*Memecylon salicifolium* Jacq.-Fél.  
*Preussiella kamerunensis* Gilg  
*Tristemma oreophilum* Gilg  
*Tristemma vestitum* Jacq.-Fél.  
*Warneckea cauliflora* Jacq.-Fél.  
*Warneckea floribunda* Jacq.-Fél.  
*Warneckea membranifolia* (Hook.f.) Jacq.-Fél.  
*Warneckea sapinii* (De Wild.) Jacq.-Fél.

**MELIACEAE (9)**

*Carapa procera* DC.  
*Entandrophragma angolense* Welw. ex C.DC.  
*Entandrophragma congolense* (De Wild.) A.Chev.  
*Guarea glomerulata* Harms  
*Guarea thompsonii* Sprague & Hutch.  
*Heckeldora standtii* (Harms) Staner  
*Khaya ivorensis* A.Chev.  
*Trichilia monadelpha* (Thonn.) J.J.de Wilde  
*Trichilia prieureana* A.Juss.

**MELIANTHACEAE (1)**

*Bersama maxima* Baker

**MENISPERMACEAE (3)**

*Cissampelos mucronata* A.Rich.  
*Dioscoreophyllum cumminsii* (Stapf) Diels  
*Jateorhiza macrantha* (Hook.f.) Exell & Mendonça

**MIMOSACEAE (19)**

*Acacia auriculiformis* A.Cunn. ex Benth.  
*Aubrevillea platycarpa* Pellegr.  
*Calpocalyx brevifolius* Villiers  
*Calpocalyx dinklagei* Harms  
*Calpocalyx heitzii* Pellegr.  
*Cylcodiscus gabonensis* Harms  
*Dichrostachys cinerea* (L.) Wight & Arn. var. *platycarpa*  
*Entada gigas* (L.) Fawcett & Rendle  
*Fillaeopsis discophora* Harms  
*Mimosa pigra* L.  
*Newtonia griffoniana* (Baill.) Bak.f.  
*Newtonia leucocarpa* (Harms) Gilbert & Boutique  
*Parkia bicolor* A.Chev.  
*Parkia filicoidea* Welw. ex Oliv.  
*Pentaclethra eetveldeana* De Wild. & Th.Dur.  
*Pentaclethra macrophylla* Benth.  
*Piptadeniastrum africanum* (Hook.f.) Brenan  
*Pseudoprosopis gilletii* (De Wild.) Villiers  
*Tetrapleura tetraptera* (Schum. & Thonn.) Taub.

**MORACEAE (7)**

*Dorstenia picta* Bur.  
*Ficus conraui* Warb.  
*Ficus subsagittifolia* C.C.Berg  
*Ficus vogeliana* (Miq.) Miq.  
*Myrianthus arboreus* P.Beauv.  
*Myrianthus serratus* (Trécul) Benth. & Hook. var. *letestui* De Ruiter  
*Trilepisium madagascariense* Thouars ex DC.

**MYRISTICACEAE (3)**

*Pycnanthus angolensis* (Welw.) Warb.  
*Staudtia kamerunensis* Warb. var. *gabonensis* (Warb.) Fouilloy  
*Staudtia kamerunensis* Warb. var. *kamerunensis*

**MYRSINACEAE (4)**

*Ardisia buegenii* (Gilg & Schellenb.) Taton  
*Ardisia lethomasiae* Taton  
*Ardisia mayumbensis* (R.Good) Taton  
*Ardisia staudtii* Gilg

**MYRTACEAE (4)**

*Eugenia klaineana* (Pierre) Engl.  
*Eugenia obanensis* Baker f.  
*Psidium guineense* Sw.  
*Syzygium staudtii* (Engl.) Mildbr.

**NECTAROPETACEAE (1)**

*Pinacopodium congolense* (S.Moore) Exell & Mendonça

**NYMPHAEACEAE (1)**

*Nymphaea maculata* Schum. & Thonn.

**OCHNACEAE (13)**

*Campylospermum claesensii* (De Wild.) Farron  
*Campylospermum excavatum* (Tiegh.) Farron  
*Lophira alata* Banks ex Gaertn.  
*Ouratea congesta* (Oliv.) Engl. ex Gilg  
*Ouratea duparquetiana* (Baill.) Gilg  
*Ouratea elongata* (Oliv.) Engl.  
*Ouratea flava* (Schum.) Hutch. & Dalziel  
*Ouratea gentilii* De Wild.  
*Ouratea macrobotrys* Gilg  
*Ouratea reticulata* (P.Beauv.) Engl.  
*Ouratea turnerae* (Hook.f.) Hutch. & Dalziel  
*Rhabdophyllum letestui* Farron  
*Sauvagesia erecta* L.

**OLACACEAE (13)**

*Aptandra zenkeri* Engl.  
*Coula edulis* Baill.  
*Diogoa zenkeri* (Engl.) Exell & Mendonça  
*Heisteria trillesiana* Pierre  
*Heisteria zimmereri* Engl.  
*Olax mannii* Oliv.  
*Olax staudtii* Engl.  
*Olax subscorpioidea* Oliv. var. *subscorpioidea*  
*Strombosia grandifolia* Hook.f. ex Benth.  
*Strombosia pustulata* Oliv.  
*Strombosia scheffleri* Engl.  
*Strombosiosis tetrandra* Engl.  
*Ximenia americana* L.

**OLEACEAE (1)**

*Chionanthus mannii* (Sol.) Stearn ssp. *congestus* (Baker) Stearn

**ONAGRACEAE (1)**

*Ludwigia* sp.

**OXALIDACEAE (1)**

*Biophytum talbotii* (Baker f.) Hutch. & Dalziel

**PAPILIONACEAE (34)**

*Abrus canescens* Welw. ex Baker  
*Abrus fruticosus* Wall. ex W. & A.  
*Aganope gabonica* (Baill.) Polhill  
*Angylocalyx talbotii* Baker f. ex Hutch. & Dalz.  
*Angylocalyx zenkeri* Harms  
*Baphia leptostemma* Baill.  
*Baphia pilosa* Baill.  
*Camoensia brevicalyx* Benth.  
*Crotalaria goreensis* Guill. & Perr.  
*Crotalaria ochroleuca* G.Don  
*Dalbergia oblongifolia* G.Don  
*Dalhousiea africana* S.Moore  
*Desmodium adscendens* (Sw.) DC. var. *adscendens*  
*Desmodium velutinum* (Willd.) DC.  
*Dioclea reflexa* Hook.f.  
*Eriosema glomeratum* (Guill. & Perr.) Hook.f.  
*Eriosema parviflorum* E.Mey. ssp. *parviflorum*  
*Eriosema psoraleoides* (Lam.) G.Don  
*Indigofera capitata* Kotschy  
*Indigofera hirsuta* L. var. *hirsuta*  
*Leptoderris fasciculata* (Benth.) Dunn  
*Millettia hypolampra* Harms  
*Millettia marangensis* Pellegr.

*Millettia thonningii* (Schum. & Thonn.) Bak.

*Mucuna pruriens* (L.) DC.

*Platysepalum violaceum* Welw. ex Baker

*Pterocarpus soyauxii* Taub.

*Pueraria* sp.

*Stylosanthes* sp.

*Tephrosia nana* Schweinf.

*Uraria picta* (Jacq.) DC.

*Vigna gracilis* (Guill. & Perr.) Hook.f.

*Vigna reticulata* Hook.f.

*Zornia latifolia* Sm.

#### **PASSIFLORACEAE (6)**

*Barteria fistulosa* Mast.

*Barteria nigritana* Hook.f.

*Efullesia clematooides* C.H.Wright

*Paropsiopsis* sp.

*Passiflora edulis* Sims

*Passiflora foetida* L.

#### **PIPERACEAE (4)**

*Peperomia pellucida* (L.) H.B.K.

*Peperomia rotundifolia* (L.) H.B.K.

*Piper guineense* Schum. & Thonn.

*Piper umbellatum* L.

#### **POLYGALACEAE (2)**

*Carpolobia gossweileri* (Exell) Petit

*Polygala* sp.

#### **POLYGONACEAE (1)**

*Afrobrunnichia erecta* (Asch.) Hutch. & Dalziel

#### **RHAMNACEAE (1)**

*Maesopsis eminii* Engl.

#### **RHIZOPHORACEAE (1)**

*Cassipourea pumila* Floret

#### **ROSACEAE (6)**

*Dactyladenia barteri* (Hook.f. ex Oliv.) Prance & F.White

*Dactyladenia bellayana* (Baill.) Prance & F.White

*Dactyladenia pallescens* (Baill.) Prance & F.White

*Magnistipula cupheiflora* Mildbr.

*Maranthes chrysophylla* (Oliv.) Prance

*Maranthes glabra* (Oliv.) Prance

**RUBIACEAE (71)**

*Aidia micrantha* (K.Schum.) F.White  
*Aoranthe cladantha* (K.Schum.) Somers  
*Atractogyne gabonii* Pierre  
*Aulacocalyx jasminiflora* Hook.f. ssp. *jasminiflora*  
*Belonophora coriacea* Hoyle  
*Bertiera aequatorialis* N.Hallé  
*Bertiera aethiopica* Hiern  
*Bertiera racemosa* (G.Don) K.Schum.  
*Canthium crassum* Schweinf.  
*Chassalia* sp.  
*Chazaliella* sp.  
*Coffea mayombensis* A.Chev.  
*Commitheca letestuana* N.Hallé  
*Corynanthe mayumbensis* (R.D.Good) Raym.-Hamet  
*Corynanthe pachyceras* K.Schum.  
*Craterispermum caudatum* Hutch.  
*Craterispermum cerinanthum* Hiern  
*Craterispermum laurinum* Benth.  
*Craterispermum ledermannii* K.Krause  
*Cuviera* sp.  
*Dictyandra arborescens* Hook.f.  
*Diodia* sp.  
*Ecpoma hiernianum* (Wernh.) N. & F.Hallé  
*Gardenia ternifolia* Schum. & Thonn. ssp. *jovis-tonantis* (Welw.) Verdc.  
*Geophila afzelii* Hiern  
*Geophila obvallata* (Schum.) F.Didr.  
*Hallea ledermannii* (K.Krause) Verdc.  
*Heinsia crinita* (Afzel.) G.Taylor  
*Hymenodictyon biafranum* Hiern  
*Ixora aneimenodesma* K.Schum. ssp. *kizuensis* De Block  
*Ixora hippoperifera* K.Schum.  
*Ixora nematopoda* K.Schum.  
*Ixora praetermissa* De Block  
*Keetia* sp.  
*Lasianthus batangensis* K.Schum.  
*Leptactina arnoldiana* De Wild.  
*Leptactina laurentiana* Dewevre  
*Massularia acuminata* (G.Don) Bullock ex Hoyle  
*Morinda longiflora* G.Don  
*Morinda morindoides* (Baker) Milne-Redh.  
*Mussaenda polita* Hiern  
*Mussaenda tenuiflora* Benth.  
*Pauridiantha canthiiflora* Hook.f.  
*Pauridiantha mayumbensis* (R.Good) Bremek.  
*Pausinystalia johimbe* (K.Schum.) Pierre ex Dup. & Beille  
*Pausinystalia macroceras* (K.Schum.) Pierre  
*Pavetta corymbosa* (DC.) F.N.Williams var. *neglecta* Bremek.

*Pseudosabicea aurifodinae* N.Hallé  
*Pseudosabicea mildbraedii* (Wernh.) N.Hallé  
*Pseudosabicea mitisphaera* N.Hallé  
*Psychotria fimbriatifolia* R.Good  
*Psychotria venosa* (Hiern) Petit  
*Psydrax arnoldiana* (De Wild. & Th.Dur.) Bridson  
*Rothmannia liebrechtsiana* (De Wild. & Th.Dur.) Keay  
*Rothmannia whitfieldii* (Lindl.) Dandy  
*Rutidea* sp.  
*Rytigynia rubra* Robyns  
*Rytigynia verruculosa* (Krause) Robyns  
*Sabicea calycina* Benth.  
*Sabicea duparquetiana* Baill. ex Wernh.  
*Sarcocephalus latifolius* (Smith) Bruce  
*Schumanniophyton hirsutum* (Hiern) R.Good  
*Schumanniophyton magnificum* (K.Schum.) Harms  
*Sericanthe pellegrinii* (N.Hallé) Robbrecht  
*Sericanthe petitii* (N.Hallé) Robbrecht  
*Sherbournia curvipes* (Wernh.) N.Hallé  
*Stipularia africana* P.Beauv.  
*Tarennia jolinonii* N.Hallé  
*Tarennia lasiorachis* (K.Schum. & K.Krause) Bremek.  
*Tricalysia pallens* Hiern  
*Tricalysia soyauxii* K.Schum.  
*Trichostachys* sp.  
*Uncaria africana* G.Don var. *angolensis* Havil.  
*Vangueriella rufa* (Robyns) Verdc.  
*Vangueriopsis rubiginosa* Robyns  
*Virectaria procumbens* (Sm.) Bremek.

#### RUTACEAE (5)

*Araliopsis soyauxii* Engl.  
*Clausena anisata* (Willd.) Hook.f. ex Benth.  
*Zanthoxylum gilletii* (De Wild.) Waterman  
*Zanthoxylum heitzii* (Aubrév. & Pellegr.) Waterman  
*Zanthoxylum lemairei* (De Wild.) Waterman

#### SAPINDACEAE (15)

*Allophylus cobbe* (L.) Räusch.  
*Chytranthus angustifolius* Exell  
*Chytranthus macrobotrys* (Gig) Exell & Mendonça  
*Chytranthus mortehanii* (De Wild.) De Vold. ex Hauman  
*Chytranthus talbotii* (Bak.f.) Keay  
*Deinbollia maxima* Gilg  
*Eriocoelum kerstingii* Gilg ex Engl.  
*Eriocoelum paniculatum* Baker  
*Eriocoelum racemosum* Baker  
*Ganophyllum giganteum* (A.Chev.) Hauman

*Laccodiscus* sp.

*Pancovia floribunda* Pellegr.

*Paullinia pinnata* L.

*Placodiscus boyae* Aubrév. & Pellegr.

*Placodiscus opacus* Radlk.

### SAPOTACEAE (11)

*Autranella congolensis* (De Wild.) A.Chev.

*Chrysophyllum pruiniforme* Pierre ex Engl.

*Chrysophyllum subhuidum* Baker

*Gambeya africana* (A.DC.) Pierre

*Letestua durissima* (A.Chev.) Lecomte

*Manilkara foulloyana* Aubrév. & Pellgr.

*Omphalocarpum* sp.

*Synsepalum longecuneatum* De Wild.

*Tieghemella africana* Pierre

*Zeyherella letestui* Aubrév. & Pellegr.

*Zeyherella mayombense* (Greves) Aubrév. & Pellegr.

### SCROPHULARIACEAE (3)

*Lindernia senegalensis* (Benth.) Stau

*Scoparia dulcis* L.

*Sopubia simplex* (Hochst.) Hochst.

### SCYTOPETALACEAE (5)

*Brazzeia congoensis* Baill.

*Brazzeia soyauxii* (Oliv.) Tiegh. var. *soyauxii*

*Oubanguia africana* Baill.

*Rhaptoperatum coriaceum* Oliv.

*Scytopetalum klaineanum* Pierre ex Engl.

### SIMAROUBACEAE (3)

*Nothospondias staudtii* Engl.

*Odyendyea gabonensis* (Pierre) Engl.

*Quassia africana* (Baill.) Baill.

### SOLANACEAE (3)

*Capsicum annuum* L.

*Capsicum frutescens* A.Br. & Bouch

*Solanum torvum* Sw.

### STERCULIACEAE (15)

*Cola acuminata* (P.Beauv.) Schott & Endl.

*Cola altissima* Engl.

*Cola crispiflora* K.Schum.

*Cola digitata* Mast.

*Cola duparquetiana* Baill.

*Cola flavovelutina* K.Schum.

*Cola lateritia* K.Schum.  
*Cola rostrata* K.Schum.  
*Leptonychia bampsii* Germ. var. *ituriensis* Germ.  
*Leptonychia echinocarpa* K.Schum.  
*Nesogordonia papaverifera* (A.Chev.) Cap.  
*Scaphopetalum blackii* Mast.  
*Scaphopetalum macranthum* K.Schum.  
*Scaphopetalum thonneri* De Wild. & Th.Dur.  
*Sterculia tragacantha* Lindl.

**THYMELAEACEAE (4)**

*Craterosiphon* sp.  
*Dicranolepis disticha* Planch.  
*Dicranolepis soyauxii* Engl.  
*Octolepis decalepis* Gilg

**TILIACEAE (10)**

*Ancistrocarpus densispinosus* Oliv.  
*Clappertonia ficifolia* (Willd.) Decne  
*Desplatsia dewevrei* (De Wild. & Th.Dur.) Burret  
*Desplatsia subericarpa* Bocq.  
*Glyphaea brevis* (Spreng.) Monachino  
*Grewia coriacea* Mast.  
*Grewia flavescens* Juss.  
*Grewia mollis* Juss.  
*Triumfetta cordifolia* A.Rich.  
*Triumfetta pentandra* A.Rich.

**ULMACEAE (3)**

*Celtis mildbraedii* Engl.  
*Celtis philippensis* Blanco  
*Celtis tessmannii* Rendle

**URTICACEAE (5)**

*Boehmeria macrophylla* Hornem.  
*Boehmeria platyphylla* D.Don ex Hamilton  
*Laportea ovalifolia* (Schum. & Thonn.) Chew  
*Urera repens* (Wedd.) Rendle  
*Urera trinervis* (Hochst.) Friis & Immelman

**VERBENACEAE (8)**

*Clerodendrum bipindense* Gürke  
*Clerodendrum buettneri* Gürke  
*Lantana camara* L.  
*Lippia multiflora* Moldenke  
*Premna angolensis* Gürke  
*Stachytarpheta indica* (L.) Vahl  
*Vitex doniana* Sweet

*Vitex grandifolia* Gürke

**VIOLACEAE (20)**

- Decorsella paradoxa* A.Chev.
- Rinorea albidiiflora* Engl.
- Rinorea angustifolia* (Thouars) Grey-Wilson
- Rinorea batesii* Chipp
- Rinorea brachypetala* (Turcz.) Kuntze
- Rinorea breviracemosa* Chipp
- Rinorea cerasifolia* M.Brandt
- Rinorea cymulosa* Kuntze
- Rinorea dentata* (P.Beauv.) Kuntze
- Rinorea ebolowensis* M.Brandt
- Rinorea ilicifolia* (Welw. ex Oliv.) Kuntze
- Rinorea johnstonii* Chipp
- Rinorea mildbraedii* M.Brandt
- Rinorea oblongifolia* (C.H. Wright) Marquand ex Chipp
- Rinorea oppositifolia* Exell
- Rinorea parviflora* Chipp
- Rinorea subintegrifolia* (P. Beauv.) Kuntze
- Rinorea subsessilis* Brandt
- Rinorea talbotii* (Baker f.) De Wild.
- Rinorea welwitschii* (Oliv.) Kuntze

**VITACEAE (12)**

- Ampelocissus cavicaulis* (Baker) Planch.
- Cissus barbeyana* De Wild. & Th.Dur.
- Cissus diffusiflora* (Baker) Planch.
- Cissus dinklagei* Gilg & Brandt
- Cissus leonardii* De Wit
- Cissus petiolata* Hook.f.
- Cissus planchoniana* Gilg
- Cissus producta* Afzel.
- Cissus ruginosicarpa* Desc.
- Cissus smithiana* (Baker) Planch.
- Cyphostemma ukerewense* (Gilg) Desc. var. *gabonicum* Desc.
- Leea guineensis* G.Don

**VOCHysiaceae (1)**

- Erismadelphus exsul* Mildbr.

**MONOCOTYLEDONAE**

**AMARYLLIDACEAE (2)**

- Crimum jagus* (Thomps.) Dandy
- Scadoxus* sp.

**ARACEAE (7)**

- Anchomanes difformis* (Blume) Engl.

*Anubias barteri* Schott var. *glabra* N.E.Br.

*Anubias heterophylla* Engl.

*Culcasia panduriformis* Engl. & K.Krause

*Culcasia parviflora* N.E.Br.

*Nephthytis afzelii* Schott

*Nephthytis swainei* Bogner

### BURMANNIACEAE (1)

*Gymnosiphon longistylus* (Benth.) Hutch.

### COMMELINACEAE (16)

*Aneilema beninense* (P.Beauv.) Kunth

*Aneilema dispermum* Brenan

*Aneilema umbrosum* (Vahl) Kunth

*Commelina cameroonensis* J.K.Morton

*Commelina diffusa* Burm.f.

*Commelina longicapsa* C.B.Clarke

*Cyanotis* sp.

*Floscopia africana* (P.Beauv.) C.B.Clarke ssp. *petrophila* J.K.Morton

*Palisota ambigua* (P.Beauv.) C.B.Clarke

*Palisota hirsuta* (Thunb.) K.Schum.

*Palisota lagopus* Mildbr.

*Palisota mannii* C.B.Clarke

*Pollia condensata* C.B.Clarke

*Pollia mannii* C.B.Clarke

*Polyspatha paniculata* Benth.

*Stanfieldiella imperforata* (C.B.Clarke) Brenan

### CYPERACEAE (19)

*Bulbostylis laniceps* C.B.Clarke ex Dur. & Schinz

*Cyperus angolensis* Boeck.

*Cyperus articulatus* L.

*Cyperus difformis* L.

*Cyperus distans* L.f.

*Cyperus fertilis* Boeck.

*Cyperus mapaniooides* C.B.Clarke

*Cyperus renschii* Boeck.

*Eleocharis acutangula* (Roxb.) Schult.

*Fuirena umbellata* Rottb.

*Hypolytrum lancifolium* C.B.Clarke

*Hypolytrum purpurascens* Cherm.

*Kyllinga odorata* Vahl

*Mapania amplivaginata* K.Schum.

*Mapania mannii* C.B.Clarke

*Scleria naumanniana* Boeck.

*Scleria pterota* Presl

*Scleria verrucosa* Willd.

*Scleria vogelii* C.B.Clarke

**DIOSCOREACEAE (4)**

*Dioscorea cayenensis* Lam.  
*Dioscorea minutiflora* Engl.  
*Dioscorea preussii* Pax  
*Dioscorea semperflorens* Uline

**DRACAENACEAE (1)**

*Dracaena mannii* Baker

**GRAMINEAE (40)**

*Acroceras gabunense* (Hack.) Clayton  
*Acroceras zizanioides* (Kunth) Dandy  
*Anadelphia afzeliana* (Rendle) Stapf  
*Andropogon chinensis* (Nees) Merr.  
*Andropogon gayanus* Kunth var. *polycladus* (Hack.) Clayton  
*Axonopus compressus* (Sw.) P. Beauv.  
*Centotheca lappacea* (L.) Desv.  
*Ctenium newtonii* Hack.  
*Cyrtococcum chaetophorum* (Roem. & Schult.) Dandy  
*Digitaria leptorhachis* (Pilg.) Stapf  
*Elymandra gossweileri* (Stapf) Clayton  
*Hyparrhenia familiaris* (Steud.) Stapf  
*Hyparrhenia filipendula* (Hochst.) Stapf  
*Imperata cylindrica* (L.) Beauv.  
*Leptaspis zeylanica* Nees ex Steud.  
*Megastachya mucronata* (Poir.) P. Beauv.  
*Olyra latifolia* L.  
*Oplismenus burmannii* (Retz.) P. Beauv.  
*Oplismenus hirtellus* (L.) P. Beauv.  
*Panicum brazzae* Franch.  
*Panicum brevifolium* L.  
*Panicum griffonii* Franch.  
*Panicum laxum* Sw.  
*Panicum maximum* Jacq.  
*Panicum phragmitoides* Stapf  
*Paspalum conjugatum* Berg.  
*Paspalum paniculatum* L.  
*Paspalum scrobiculatum* L.  
*Paspalum virgatum* L.  
*Pennisetum polystachyon* (L.) Schult. ssp. *polystachyon*  
*Pennisetum unisetum* (Nees) Benth.  
*Perotis indica* (L.) Kuntze  
*Rottboellia cochinchinensis* (Lour.) Clayton  
*Schizachyrium brevifolium* (Sw.) Büse  
*Setaria homonyma* (Steud.) Chiov.  
*Setaria megaphylla* (Steud.) Dur. & Schinz  
*Sporobolus indicus* (L.) R.Br. var. *pyramidalis* (P. Beauv.) Veldk.  
*Streptogyna crinita* P. Beauv.

*Urochloa brizantha* (A.Rich.) R.D.Webster

**LILIACEAE (3)**

*Asparagus* sp.

*Chlorophytum sparsiflorum* Baker

*Chlorophytum togoense* Engl.

**MARANTACEAE (8)**

*Ataenidia conferta* (Benth.) Milne-Redh.

*Hypselodelphys* sp.

*Marantochloa congensis* (K.Schum.) J.Léonard & Mullenders var. *pubescens*  
J.Léonard & Mullenders

*Marantochloa filipes* (Benth.) Hutch.

*Megaphrynum macrostachyum* (Benth.) Milne-Redh.

*Megaphrynum trichogynum* Koechlin

*Sarcophrynum* sp.

*Trachyphrynum braunianum* (K.Schum.) Baker

**ORCHIDACEAE (28)**

*Ancistrorhynchus capitatus* (Lindl.) Summerh.

*Ancistrorhynchus recurvus* Finet

*Angraecum podochiloides* Schltr.

*Bulbophyllum intertextum* Lindl.

*Bulbophyllum ivorense* Cribb & Perez-Vera

*Bulbophyllum oreonastes* Rchb.f.

*Bulbophyllum pumilum* (Sw.) Lindl.

*Bulbophyllum saltatorium* Lindl. var. *distans* (Lindl.) J.J.Verm.

*Calyptrorchilum christyanum* (Rchb.f.) Summerh.

*Chamaeangis ichneumonea* (Lindl.) Schltr.

*Cynorkis debilis* (Hook.f.) Summerh.

*Cyrtorchis ringens* (Rchb.f.) Summerh.

*Diaphananthe bidens* (Sw.) Schltr.

*Diaphananthe rutila* (Rchb.f.) Summerh.

*Eulophia euglossa* Rchb.f.

*Habenaria stenochila* Lindl.

*Liparis tridens* Kraenzl.

*Listrostachys pertusa* (Lindl.) Rchb.f.

*Manniella gustavii* Rchb.f.

*Microcoelia microglossa* Summerh.

*Polystachya concreta* (Jacq.) Garey & Sweet

*Polystachya paniculata* (Sw.) Rolfe

*Polystachya polychaete* Kraenzl.

*Polystachya seticaulis* Rendle

*Summerhaysia laurentii* (De Wild.) Cribb

*Tridactyle anthomaniaca* (Rchb.f.) Summerh.

*Zeuxine elongata* Rolfe

*Zeuxine occidentalis* (Summerh.) Geerinck

**PALMAE (3)**

*Eremospatha macrocarpa* G.Mann & H.Wendl.  
*Laccosperma opacum* (G.Mann & H.Wendl.) Drude  
*Laccosperma secundiflora* (P.Beauv.) Kuntze

**TECOPHILAEACEAE (1)**

*Cyanastrum cordifolium* Oliv.

**ZINGIBERACEAE (8)**

*Aframomum limbatum* (Oliv. & Hanb.) K.Schum.  
*Costus engleranus* K.Schum.  
*Costus fissiligulatus* Gagnep.  
*Costus gabonensis* Koehlein  
*Costus lateriflorus* Baker  
*Costus nudicaulis* Baker  
*Renealmia cincinnata* (K.Schum.) Baker  
*Renealmia macrocolea* K.Schum.

## PTERIDOPHYTAE

**ADIANTACEAE (1)**

*Pityrogramma calomelanos* (L.) Link

**ASPLENIACEAE (10)**

*Asplenium africanum* Desv.  
*Asplenium barteri* Hook.  
*Asplenium gemmascens* Alston  
*Asplenium hemitomum* Hieron.  
*Asplenium jaundeense* Hieron.  
*Asplenium rutifolium* (Berg) Kunze  
*Asplenium subintegrum* C.Chr.  
*Asplenium theciferum* (Kunth) Mett.  
*Asplenium variable* Hook. var. *paucijugum* (Ballard) Alston  
*Asplenium variable* Hook. var. *variabile*

**CYATHEACEAE (1)**

*Cyathea camerooniana* Hook. var. *zenkeri* (Hieron. ex Diels) Tardieu-Blot

**DENNSTAEDTIACEAE (3)**

*Blotiella currori* (Hook.) Tyron  
*Microlepia speluncae* (L.) Moore  
*Pteridium aquilinum* (L.) Kuhn

**DRYOPTERIDACEAE (11)**

*Diplazium welwitschii* (Hook.) Diels  
*Lastreopsis subsimilis* (Hook.) Tindale  
*Tectaria angelicifolia* (Schum.) Copel.  
*Tectaria fernandensis* (Baker) C.Chr.  
*Triplophyllum dimidiatum* (Mett. ex Kuhn) Holttum

*Triplophyllum gabonense* Holttum

*Triplophyllum pilosissimum* (Moore) Holttum

*Triplophyllum securidiforme* (Hook.) Holttum var. *securidiforme*

*Triplophyllum speciosum* (Mett.) Holttum

*Triplophyllum troupinii* (Pic.Serm.) Holttum

*Triplophyllum vogelii* (Hook.) Holttum

**GLEICHENIACEAE (1)**

*Dicranopteris linearis* (Burm.) C.B.Clarke

**HYMENOPHYLLACEAE (3)**

*Hymenophyllum kuhnii* C.Chr.

*Trichomanes crenatum* Bosch

*Trichomanes cupressoides* Desv.

**LOMARIOPSISIDACEAE (3)**

*Elaphoglossum barteri* (Baker) C.Chr.

*Lomariopsis hederacea* Alston

*Lomariopsis rossii* Holttum

**LYCOPODIACEAE (3)**

*Huperzia staudtii* (Nessel) Pic.Serm.

*Lycopodiella cernua* (L.) Pic.Serm.

*Lycopodium* sp.

**MARATTIACEAE (1)**

*Marattia* sp.

**OLEANDRACEAE (4)**

*Arthropteris monocolpa* (Cordem.) C.Chr.

*Nephrolepis biserrata* (Sw.) Schott

*Nephrolepis undulata* (Afzel. ex Sw.) J.Sm.

*Oleandra distenta* Kunze

**PARKERIACEAE (1)**

*Ceratopteris cornuta* (P.Beauv.) Lepr.

**POLYPODIACEAE (6)**

*Drynaria laurentii* (Christ.) Hieron.

*Microgramma owariensis* (Desv.) Alston

*Microsorium punctatum* (L.) Copel

*Phymatosorus scolopendria* (Burm.) Ching

*Platycerium stemaria* (P.Beauv.) Desv.

*Polypodium owariense* Desv.

**PTERIDACEAE (1)**

*Pteris mildbraedii* Hieron.

**SCHIZAEACEAE (1)**

*Lygodium* sp.

**SELAGINELLACEAE (1)**

*Selaginella* sp.

**THELYPTERIDACEAE (1)**

*Thelypteris pauciflora* (Hook.) Reed

**VITTARIACEAE (2)**

*Antrophyum mannianum* Hook.

*Vittaria guineensis* Desv.

## APPENDIX B

## BIODIVERSITY CATEGORIES AND VALUES FOR ALL SPECIES OF THE 11 SELECTED FAMILIES

## ABBREVIATIONS:

Fl.Afr.Centr.: Flore de l'Afrique Centrale  
 Fl.Cam.: Flore du Cameroun  
 Fl.Gab.: Flore du Gabon  
 FTEA: Flora of Tropical East Africa  
 FWTA: Flora of West Tropical Africa

Acanthaceae (27 species)	Reference	Biodiversity category	Biodiversity value
<i>Adhatoda buchholzii</i> (Lindau) S.Moore	Fl.Gab.; FWTA	2B	9
<i>Adhatoda le-testui</i> (R.Benoist) Heine	Fl.Gab.	1A	81
<i>Anisosepalum alboviolaceum</i> (R.Benoist) E. Hossain	Champluvier, 1991	3B	3
<i>Anisotes macrophyllus</i> (Lindau) Heine	Fl.Gab.	3B	3
<i>Asystasia gangetica</i> (L.) T.Anderson	Fl.Gab.	5	1
<i>Brillantaisia soyauxii</i> Lindau	Fl.Gab.	2B	9
<i>Brillantaisia vogeliana</i> (Nees) Benth.	Fl.Gab.; FWTA	4B	1
<i>Dicliptera verticillata</i> (Forsk.) C.Christ.	Fl.Gab.	5	1
<i>Elytraria marginata</i> Vahl	FWTA	5	1
<i>Hypoestes forskaolii</i> (Vahl) R.Br.	Fl.Gab.	5	1
<i>Justicia bolomboensis</i> De Wild.	Fl.Gab.	3B	3
<i>Justicia claessensii</i> De Wild.	Fl.Gab.	3B	3
<i>Justicia laxa</i> T.Anderson	Fl.Gab.; FWTA	3B	3
<i>Justicia tenella</i> (Nees) T.Anderson	Fl.Gab.	5	1
<i>Nelsonia canescens</i> (Lam.) Spreng.	Morton, 1979	5	1
<i>Phaulopsis angolana</i> S.Moore	Fl.Gab.	4B	1
<i>Physacanthus batanganus</i> (G.Braun & K. Schum.) Lindau	Fl.Gab.; FWTA	3B	3
<i>Physacanthus nematosiphon</i> (Lindau) Rendle & Britten	Fl.Gab.; FWTA	3B	3
<i>Pseuderanthemum tunicatum</i> (Afzel.) Milne-Redh.	Fl.Gab.	5	1
<i>Rhinacanthus virens</i> (Nees) Milne-Redh.	Fl.Gab.	3B	3
<i>Saintpauliopsis lebrunii</i> Staner	Champluvier 1991	4A	3
<i>Staurogyne letestuana</i> R.Benoist	Champluvier, 1991	2B	9
<i>Stenandrium gabonicum</i> (R.Benoist) Vollesen	Vollesen, 1992	2A	27
<i>Stenandrium guineense</i> (Nees) Vollesen	Vollesen, 1992	5	1
<i>Stenandrium talbotii</i> (S.Moore) Vollesen	Vollesen, 1992	2B	9
<i>Thomandersia butayei</i> De Wild.	Fl.Gab.; Heine, 1966	3B	3
<i>Thomandersia hensii</i> De Wild. & Th.Dur.	Fl.Gab.; Heine, 1966	3B	3

Apocynaceae (29 species)	Reference	Biodiversity category	Biodiversity value
<i>Callichilia bequaertii</i> De Wild.	Beentje, 1978	3B	3
<i>Calocrater preussii</i> K.Schum.	Leeuwenb., 1995	2B	9
<i>Cyclocotyla congoensis</i> Stapf	Ploeg, 1985	3B	3
<i>Cylindropsis parvifolia</i> Pierre	Haegens, 1994	3B	3
<i>Dictyophlebia ochracea</i> (K.Schum. ex Hallier f.) Pichon	Hoogh, 1992	3B	3
<i>Holarrhena floribunda</i> (G.Don) Dur. & Schinz	Kruif, 1981	4B	1
<i>Hunteria umbellata</i> (K.Schum.) Hallier f.	Omino, 1996	3A	9
<i>Landolphia congoensis</i> (Stapf) Pichon	Persoon et al., 1992	3B	3
<i>Landolphia dewevrei</i> Stapf	Persoon et al., 1992	3B	3
<i>Landolphia foretiana</i> (Pierre ex Jum.) Pichon	Persoon et al., 1992	4B	1
<i>Landolphia glabra</i> (Pierre ex Stapf) Pichon	Persoon et al., 1992	3B	3
<i>Landolphia incerta</i> (K.Schum.) Persoon	Persoon et al., 1992	4B	1
<i>Landolphia mannii</i> Dyer	Persoon et al., 1992	3B	3
<i>Landolphia owariensis</i> P.Beauv.	Persoon et al., 1992	5	1
<i>Landolphia pyramidata</i> (Pierre) Persoon	Persoon et al., 1992	1A	81
<i>Landolphia reticulata</i> Hallier f.	Persoon et al., 1992	1B	27
<i>Landolphia robustior</i> (K.Schum.) Persoon	Persoon et al., 1992	3B	3
<i>Orthopichonia cirrhosa</i> (Radlk.) H.Huber	Vonk, 1989	2B	9
<i>Picralima nitida</i> (Stapf) Th. & H.Dur.	Omino, 1996	4B	1
<i>Pleiocarpa rostrata</i> Benth.	Omino, 1996	2B	9
<i>Rauvolfia letouzeyi</i> Leeuwenb.	Dilst & Leeuwenb., 1991	1B	27
<i>Rauvolfia mannii</i> Stapf	Dilst & Leeuwenb., 1991	5	1
<i>Rauvolfia vomitoria</i> Afzel.	Dilst & Leeuwenb., 1991	5	1
<i>Tabernaemontana bouquetii</i> (Boiteau) Leeuwenb.	Leeuwenb., 1991	1B	27
<i>Tabernaemontana crassa</i> Benth.	Leeuwenb., 1991	4B	1
<i>Tabernaemontana letestui</i> (Pellegr.) Pichon	Leeuwenb., 1991	2B	9
<i>Tabernanthe iboga</i> Baill.	Vonk & Leeuwenb., 1989	3B	3
<i>Voacanga bracteata</i> Stapf	Leeuwenb., 1985	4B	1
<i>Voacanga psilocalyx</i> Pierre ex Stapf	Leeuwenb., 1985	2B	9

Balsaminaceae (5 species)	Reference	Biodiversity category	Biodiversity value
<i>Impatiens floretii</i> N.Hallé & A.M.Louis	Hallé & Louis, 1989	1A	81
<i>Impatiens gossweileri</i> G.M.Schulze	Grey-Wilson, 1980	2A	27
<i>Impatiens hians</i> Hook.f.	Grey-Wilson, 1980	3B	3
<i>Impatiens niamniamensis</i> Gilg	Grey-Wilson, 1980	4B	1
<i>Impatiens palpebrata</i> Hook.f.	Grey-Wilson, 1980	2B	9

Begoniaceae (27 species)	Reference	Biodiversity category	Biodiversity value
<i>Begonia auriculata</i> Hook.f.	Wieringa, ms.	4B	1
<i>Begonia capillipes</i> Gilg	Wilde, 2002	2B	9
<i>Begonia clypeifolia</i> Hook.f.	Sosef, 1994	1B	27
<i>Begonia dewildei</i> Sosef	Sosef, 1994	1A	81
<i>Begonia eboloensis</i> Engl.	Wilde, 2002	2B	9
<i>Begonia elaeagnifolia</i> Hook.f.	Arends, 1992	2B	9
<i>Begonia elatostemmoides</i> Hook.f.	Wieringa, ms.	2B	9
<i>Begonia fusinalata</i> Warb	Wilde, 2002	5	1
<i>Begonia gabonensis</i> J.J.de Wilde	Wilde, 2002	1A	81
<i>Begonia hirsutula</i> Hook.f.	Sosef, 1994	4B	1
<i>Begonia komoensis</i> Irmsch.	Wilde, 2002,	1B	27
<i>Begonia lacunosa</i> Warb.	Sosef, 1994	2B	9
<i>Begonia letouzeyi</i> Sosef	Sosef, 1994	2A	27
<i>Begonia longipetiolata</i> Gilg	Arends, 1992	3B	3
<i>Begonia loranthoides</i> Hook.f.	Wilde & Arends, 1979	3B	3
<i>Begonia macrocarpa</i> Warb.	Wieringa, ms.	4B	1
<i>Begonia manii</i> Hook.	Wilde, 2002,	3B	3
<i>Begonia mildbraedii</i> Gilg	Sosef, 1994	4B	1
<i>Begonia poculifera</i> Hook.f.	Wilde & Arends, 1980	4B	1
<i>Begonia polygonoides</i> Hook.f.	Wilde, 2002	4B	1
<i>Begonia sciaphila</i> Gilg ex Engl.	Wieringa, ms.	2B	9
<i>Begonia scutifolia</i> Hook.f.	Sosef, 1994	2B	9
<i>Begonia scutulum</i> Hook.f.	Sosef, 1994	1B	27
<i>Begonia vankerckhovenii</i> De Wild.	Sosef, 1994	3A	9

Caesalpiniaceae (56 species)	Reference	Biodiversity category	Biodiversity value
<i>Anthonotha acuminata</i> (De Wild.) J.Léonard	Fl.Gab.; Fl.Afr.Centr.	3B	3
<i>Anthonotha ferruginea</i> (Harm) J.Léonard	Fl.Gab.; Fl.Cam.	2B	9
<i>Anthonotha fragrans</i> (Bak.f.) Exell & Hillcoat	Fl.Gab.	4B	1
<i>Anthonotha macrophylla</i> P.Beauv.			
<i>Anthonotha pynaertii</i> (De Wild.) Exell & Hillcoat	Fl.Gab.	4B	1
<i>Anthonotha trunciflora</i> (Harms) J.Léonard	Fl.Gab.	3B	3
<i>Aphanocalyx heitzii</i> (Pellegr.) Wieringa	Wieringa, 1999	1A	81
<i>Aphanocalyx micropphyllus</i> (Harms) Wieringa	Wieringa, 1999	1B	27
<i>Baikiaea insignis</i> Benth.	Wieringa, 1999	3B	3
<i>Berlinia auriculata</i> Benth.	Fl.Gab.	2B	9
<i>Berlinia bracteosa</i> Benth.	Fl.Gab.	2B	9
<i>Berlinia confusa</i> Hoyle	Fl.Gab.	2B	9
<i>Bikinia coriacea</i> (J.Morel ex Aubrév.) Wieringa	Fl.Gab.	3B	3
<i>Bikinia letestui</i> (Pellegr.) Wieringa	Wieringa, 1999	1B	27
<i>Bobgunnia fistuloides</i> (Harms) Kirkbr. & Wiersema	Fl.Gab.	2B	9
<i>Brachystegia mildbraedii</i> Harms	Fl.Gab.	3B	3
<i>Cassia chamaecrista</i> L.	FTEA	(cult.)	-
<i>Cassia hirsuta</i> L.	Fl.Gab.	5	1
<i>Cassia mannii</i> Oliv.	Fl.Gab.; FTEA	5	1
<i>Chamaecrista absus</i> (L.) Irwin & Barneby	FTEA	5	1
<i>Coparia religiosa</i> J.Léonard	Fl.Gab.	2B	9
<i>Crudia harmsiana</i> De Wild.	Fl.Afr.Centr.	2B	9
<i>Cynometra lujae</i> De Wild.	Fl.Gab.; Fl.Afr.Centr.	2B	9
<i>Cynometra mammii</i> Oliv.	Fl.Gab.; Fl.Afr.Centr.	2B	9
<i>Cynometra nyangensis</i> Pellegr.	Fl.Gab.	1A	81
<i>Daniellia klainei</i> Pierre ex A.Chev.	Fl.Gab.; Fl.Cam.	2B	9
<i>Daniellia soyauxii</i> (Harms) Rolfe	Fl.Gab.; Fl.Afr.Centr.	3B	3
<i>Dialium angolense</i> Welw. Ex Oliv.	Breteler, 1993	3B	3
<i>Dialium bipindense</i> Harms	Fl.Gab.; Rojo 1982	2B	9
<i>Dialium dinklagei</i> Harms	Fl.Gab.	4B	1
<i>Dialium guineense</i> Willd.	Breteler, 1993	3B	3
<i>Didelotia africana</i> Baill.	Fl.Gab.	2B	9
<i>Didelotia brevipaniculata</i> J.Léonard	Fl.Gab.; Fl.Cam.	3B	3
<i>Distemoranthus benthamianus</i> Baill.	Fl.Gab.	3B	3
<i>Gilbertiodendron brachystegioides</i> (Harms) J. Léonard	Fl.Gab.	2B	9
<i>Gilbertiodendron ogoouense</i> (Pellegr.) J. Léonard	Fl.Gab.	2B	9
<i>Gilbertiodendron stipulaceum</i> (Benth.) J. Léonard	Fl.Gab.	2B	9
<i>Gilbertiodendron unijugum</i> (Harms) J. Léonard	Fl.Gab	1B	27

Caesalpiniaceae (continued)	Reference	Biodiversity category	Biodiversity value
<i>Griffonia physocarpa</i> Baill.	Fl.Gab.	3B	3
<i>Guibourtia ehie</i> (A.Chev.) J.Léonard	Fl.Gab.; Fl.Cam.	3B	3
<i>Guibourtia tessmannii</i> (Harms) J.Léonard	Fl.Gab.	2B	9
<i>Hylobodium gabunense</i> Taub.	Fl.Gab.	3B	3
<i>Hymenostegia floribunda</i> (Benth.) Harms Aubrév. & Pellegr.	Fl.Gab.; Fl.Afr.Centr.	2B	9
<i>Hymenostegia klainei</i> Pierre ex Pellegr.	Fl.Gab.	1B	27
<i>Hymenostegia ngounyensis</i> Pellegr.	Fl.Gab.	1B	27
<i>Isomacrolobium conchyliophorum</i> (Pellegr.) J. Léonard	Fl.Gab.	1A	81
<i>Julbernardia brieyi</i> (De Wild.) Troupin	Fl.Gab.	2A	27
<i>Librevillea klainei</i> (Pierre ex Harms) Hoyle	Fl.Gab.	2B	9
<i>Neochevalierodendron stephani</i> (A.Chev.) J. Léonard	Fl.Gab.	2B	9
<i>Oddonioidendron micranthum</i> (Harms) Baker	Fl.Gab.	2B	9
<i>Plagiosiphon emarginatus</i> (Hutch. & Dalz.) J. Léonard	Fl.Gab.	3B	3
<i>Scorodophloeus zenkeri</i> Harms	Fl.Gab.; Fl.Afr.Centr.	3B	3
<i>Senna alata</i> (L.) Roxburgh.	Fl.Gab.	5	1
<i>Senna timoriensis</i> (DC.) Irwin & Barneby	FTEA	(cult.)	-
<i>Tetraberlinia bifoliolata</i> (Harms) Hauman	Wieringa, 1999	2B	9
<i>Tetraberlinia polyphylla</i> (Harms) J.Léonard	Wieringa, 1999	1B	27

Combretaceae (8 species)	Reference	Biodiversity category	Biodiversity value
<i>Combretum aphanopetalum</i> Engl. & Diels	Fl.Gab.	3B	3
<i>Combretum bracteatum</i> (Law.) Engl. & Diels	Fl.Gab.	4B	1
<i>Combretum falcatum</i> (Welw. ex Hiern) Jongk.	Fl.Gab.	4B	1
<i>Combretum mannii</i> Engl. & Diels	Fl.Gab.	3B	3
<i>Combretum paniculatum</i> Vent.	Fl.Gab.	5	1
<i>Combretum rabiense</i> Jongkind	Fl.Gab.	1B	27
<i>Combretum racemosum</i> P.Beauv.	Fl.Gab.	4B	1
<i>Strephonema sericeum</i> Hook.f.	Fl.Gab.; Jongkind, 1995	3B	3

Connaraceae (17 species)	Reference	Biodiversity category	Biodiversity value
<i>Agelaea paradoxa</i> Gilg		4B	1
<i>Agelaea pentagyna</i> (Lam.) Baill.		5	1
<i>Agelaea poggeana</i> Gilg		3B	3
<i>Cnestis corniculata</i> Lam.		5	1
<i>Cnestis ferruginea</i> Vahl ex DC.		4B	1
<i>Connarus longistipitatus</i> Gilg		4A	3
<i>Hemandradenia mannii</i> Stapf		4B	1
<i>Jollydora duparquetiana</i> (Baill.) Pierre	All are Jongkind & Lemmens, 1989	2B	9
<i>Manotes expansa</i> Sol. ex Planch.		4B	1
<i>Manotes griffoniana</i> Baill.		3B	3
<i>Manotes macrantha</i> (Gilg) Schellenb.		3B	3
<i>Rourea minor</i> (Gaertn.) Alston		5	1
<i>Rourea myriantha</i> Baill.		3B	3
<i>Rourea obliquifoliolata</i> Gilg		3B	3
<i>Rourea parviflora</i> Gilg		3B	3
<i>Rourea solanderi</i> Baker		4B	1
<i>Rourea thomsonii</i> (Baker) Jongkind		5	1

Dichapetalaceae (17 species)	Reference	Biodiversity category	Biodiversity value
<i>Dichapetalum choristilum</i> Engl.	Breteler, 1978	4B	1
<i>Dichapetalum congoense</i> Engl. & Ruhl.	Breteler, 1978	3B	3
<i>Dichapetalum dewevrei</i> De Wild. & Th.Dur.	Breteler, 1978	3B	3
<i>Dichapetalum fructuosum</i> Hiern	Breteler, 1978	4A	3
<i>Dichapetalum gabonense</i> Engl.	Breteler, 1979	2B	9
<i>Dichapetalum glomeratum</i> Engl.	Breteler, 1979	3B	3
<i>Dichapetalum heudelotii</i> (Planch. Ex Oliv.) Baill.	Breteler, 1979	4B	1
<i>Dichapetalum insigne</i> Engl.	Breteler, 1979	2B	9
<i>Dichapetalum integripetalum</i> Engl.	Breteler, 1979	2B	9
<i>Dichapetalum hijae</i> De Wild. & Th.Dur.	Breteler, 1979	3B	3
<i>Dichapetalum madagascariense</i> Poir.	Breteler, 1981	5	1
<i>Dichapetalum melanocladum</i> Breteler	Breteler, 1981	2B	9
<i>Dichapetalum minutiflorum</i> Engl. & Ruhl.	Breteler, 1981	2B	9
<i>Dichapetalum parvifolium</i> Engl.	Breteler, 1981	4B	1
<i>Dichapetalum zenkeri</i> Engl.	Breteler, 1982	4B	1
<i>Dichapetalum</i> spec. nov.	Breteler, verbal	1A	81
<i>Tapura letestui</i> Pellegr.	Breteler, 1986	1A	81

Melastomataceae (29 species)	Reference	Biodiversity category	Biodiversity value
<i>Amphiblemma ciliatum</i> Cogn.	Fl.Gab.	3B	3
<i>Amphiblemma molle</i> Hook.f.	Fl.Gab.	2B	9
<i>Amphiblemma setosum</i> Hook.f.	Fl.Gab.	1B	27
<i>Calvoa hirsuta</i> Hook.f.	Jacq.-Fél., 1981	4B	1
<i>Calvoa orientalis</i> Taub.	Jacq.-Fél., 1981	4B	1
<i>Calvoa pulcherrima</i> Gilg ex Engl.	Jacq.-Fél., 1981	2B	9
<i>Calvoa seretii</i> De Wild.	Jacq.-Fél., 1981	3B	3
<i>Cincinnobotrys acaulis</i> (Cogn.) Gilg	Jacq.-Fél., 1976	3A	9
<i>Dicellandra barteri</i> Hook.f.	Fl.Gab.	3B	3
<i>Dicellandra descoingsii</i> Jacq.-Fél.	Fl.Gab.	1B	27
<i>Dinophora spenneroides</i> Benth.	Fl.Gab.; Fl.Cam.	4B	1
<i>Dissotis brazzae</i> Cogn.	Fl.Gab.	4B	1
<i>Dissotis congolensis</i> (Cogn. ex Buettn.) Jacq.-Fél.	Fl.Gab.	5	1
<i>Dissotis multiflora</i> (Sm.) Triana	Fl.Gab.	3B	3
<i>Heterotis decumbens</i> (P.Beauv.) Jacq.-Fél.	Fl.Gab.; Fl.Cam.	4B	1
<i>Medinilla mannii</i> Hook.f.	Fl.Gab.	3A	9
<i>Medinilla mirabilis</i> (Gilg) Jacq.-Fél.	Fl.Gab.; Fl.Cam.	3B	3
<i>Memecylon calophyllum</i> Gilg	Fl.Gab.; Fl.Cam.	2B	9
<i>Memecylon collinum</i> Jacq.-Fél.	Fl.Gab.; Jacq.-Fél., 1979	2A	27
<i>Memecylon klaineanum</i> Jacq.-Fél.	Fl.Gab.; Jacq.-Fél., 1979	2B	9
<i>Memecylon lateriflorum</i> (G.Don) Bremek.	Fl.Gab.; FWTA	3B	3
<i>Memecylon salicifolium</i> Jacq.-Fél.	Fl.Gab.	1A	81
<i>Preussiella kamerunensis</i> Gilg	Fl.Gab.	3B	3
<i>Tristemma oreophilum</i> Gilg	Fl.Gab.	3A	9
<i>Tristemma vestitum</i> Jacq.-Fél.	Jacq.-Fél., 1986	1A	81
<i>Warneckea cauliflora</i> Jacq.-Fél.	Fl.Gab.	1A	81
<i>Warneckea floribunda</i> Jacq.-Fél.	Fl.Gab.	3B	3
<i>Warneckea membranifolia</i> (Hook.f.) Jacq.-Fél.	Fl.Gab.; Fl.Cam.	4B	1
<i>Warneckea sapinii</i> (De Wild.) Jacq.-Fél.	Fl.Gab.	3A	9

Mimosaceae (19 species)	Reference	Biodiversity category	Biodiversity value
<i>Acacia auriculiformis</i> A.Cunn. ex Benth.	Fl.Gab.	(cult.)	-
<i>Aubrevillea platycarpa</i> Pellegr.	Fl.Gab.	3B	3
<i>Calpocalyx brevifolius</i> Villiers	Villiers, 1984	1A	81
<i>Calpocalyx dinklagei</i> Harms	Villiers, 1984	2B	9
<i>Calpocalyx heitzii</i> Pellegr.	Villiers, 1984	2B	9
<i>Cylcodiscus gabonensis</i> Harms	Fl.Gab.	3B	3
<i>Dichrostachys cinerea</i> (L.) Wight & Arn.	Fl.Gab.	5	1
<i>Entada gigas</i> (L.) Fawcett & Rendle	Fl.Gab.	5	1
<i>Fillaopsis discophora</i> Harms	Fl.Gab.	3B	3
<i>Mimosa pigra</i> L.	Fl.Gab.	5	1
<i>Newtonia griffoniana</i> (Baill.) Bak.f.	Villiers, 1990	3B	3
<i>Newtonia leucocarpa</i> (Harms) Gilbert & Boutique	Villiers, 1990	3B	3
<i>Parkia bicolor</i> A.Chev.	Fl.Gab.	4B	1
<i>Parkia filicoidea</i> Welw. ex Oliv.	Fl.Gab.	4B	1
<i>Pentaclethra eetveldeana</i> De Wild. & Th.Dur.	Fl.Gab.	2B	9
<i>Pentaclethra macrophylla</i> Benth.	Fl.Gab.	4B	1
<i>Piptadeniastrum africanum</i> (Hook.f.) Brenan	Fl.Gab.	4B	1
<i>Pseudopropis gilletii</i> (De Wild.) Villiers	Fl.Gab.	2B	9
<i>Tetrapleura tetraptera</i> (Schum. & Thonn.) Taub.	Fl.Gab.	5	1

Orchidaceae (28 species)	Reference	Biodiversity category	Biodiversity value
<i>Ancistrorhynchus capitatus</i> (Lindl.) Summerh.	Fl.Afr.Centr.	4B	1
<i>Ancistrorhynchus recurvus</i> Finet	Fl.Afr.Centr.	4A	3
<i>Angraecum podochilooides</i> Schltr.	Fl.Afr.Centr.	4B	1
<i>Bulbophyllum intertextum</i> Lindl.	Fl.Afr.Centr.	5	1
<i>Bulbophyllum ivorensense</i> Cribb & Perez-Vera	Fl.Afr.Centr.	4A	3
<i>Bulbophyllum oreonastes</i> Rchb.f.	Fl.Afr.Centr.	5	1
<i>Bulbophyllum piumulum</i> (Sw.) Lindl.	Fl.Afr.Centr.	4B	1
<i>Bulbophyllum saltatorium</i> Lindl.	Fl.Afr.Centr.	4B	1
<i>Calyptrorchilum christyanum</i> (Rchb.f.) Summerh.	Fl.Afr.Centr.	5	1
<i>Chamaeangis ichneumonea</i> (Lindl.) Schltr.	FWTA	3B	3
<i>Cynorkis debilis</i> (Hook.f.) Summerh.	Fl.Afr.Centr.; Fl.Cam.	4B	1
<i>Cyrtorchis ringens</i> (Rchb.f.) Summerh.	Fl.Afr.Centr.	5	1
<i>Diaphananthe bidens</i> (Sw.) Schltr.	Fl.Afr.Centr.	4B	1
<i>Diaphananthe rutila</i> (Rchb.f.) Summerh.	Fl.Afr.Centr.	5	1
<i>Eulophia euglossa</i> Rchb.f.	Fl.Afr.Centr.	4B	1
<i>Habenaria stenochila</i> Lindl.	Fl.Cam.	2A	27
<i>Liparis tridens</i> Kraenzl.	FWTA; FTEA	4A	3
<i>Listrostachys pertusa</i> (Lindl.) Rchb.f.	FWTA	3B	3
<i>Manniella gustavii</i> Rchb.f.	Fl.Afr.Centr.	5	1
<i>Microcoelia microglossa</i> Summerh.	Fl.Afr.Centr.	3B	3
<i>Polystachya concreta</i> (Jacq.) Garey & Sweet	Fl.Afr.Centr.	5	1
<i>Polystachya paniculata</i> (Sw.) Rolfe	Fl.Afr.Centr.	4B	1
<i>Polystachya polychaete</i> Kraenzl.	FTEA	5	1

Orchidaceae (continued)	Reference	Biodiversity category	Biodiversity value
<i>Polystachya seticaulis</i> Rendle	Fl.Afr.Centr.	3B	3
<i>Summerhayesia laurentii</i> (De Wild.) Cribb	Fl.Afr.Centr.; FWTA	4A	3
<i>Tridactyle anthomaniaca</i> (Rchb.f.) Summerh.	Fl.Afr.Centr.	5	1
<i>Zeuxine elongata</i> Rolfe	Fl.Afr.Centr.	5	1
<i>Zeuxine occidentalis</i> (Summerh.) Geerinck	Fl.Afr.Centr.	4B	1

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## APPENDIX C

## PLOT DATA

**Plot 1:** March 23, 2000; 2°17'S, 10°30'E; alt. 100 m; terrain flat, well-drained; canopy at ± 40 m, with *Celtis*, *Cylicodiscus*, *Dialium*, *Plagiostyles* and *Staudtia*; sub-canopy dominated by *Cola flavovelutina* and *Meiocarpidium lepidotum*; understory open.

Species (22)	Family (16)	Number of stems (64)
<i>Annickia chlorantha</i>	Annonaceae	1
<i>Meiocarpidium lepidotum</i>	Annonaceae	18
<i>Xylopia hypolampra</i>	Annonaceae	1
<i>Picralima nitida</i>	Apocynaceae	1
<i>Dacryodes edulis</i>	Burseraceae	1
<i>Dialium angolense</i>	Caesalpiniaceae	3
<i>Diospyros dendo</i>	Ebenaceae	2
<i>Diospyros fragrans</i>	Ebenaceae	1
<i>Diospyros piscatoria</i>	Ebenaceae	1
<i>Dichostemma glaucescens</i>	Euphorbiaceae	3

<i>Plagiostyles africana</i>	Euphorbiaceae	3
<i>Trichilia</i> sp. 1	Meliaceae	1
<i>Calpocalyx dinklagei</i>	Mimosaceae	2
<i>Cylcodiscus gabonensis</i>	Mimosaceae	1
<i>Staudia kamerunensis</i>	Myristicaceae	4
<i>Coula edulis</i>	Olacaceae	3
<i>Schumanniphylon hirsutum</i>	Rubiaceae	1
<i>Zanthoxylum gilletii</i>	Rutaceae	1
<i>Gambeya africana</i>	Sapotaceae	1
<i>Cola flavovelutina</i>	Sterculiaceae	11
<i>Grewia coriacea</i>	Tiliaceae	1
<i>Celtis tessmannii</i>	Ulmaceae	3

**Plot 2:** March 24, 2000; 2°17'S, 10°30'E; alt. 100 m; terrain flat, swampy; canopy at ± 45 m, with *Berlinia bracteosa*, *Calpocalyx heitzii*, *Hallea ledermannii* and *Sterculia tragacantha*; sub-canopy dominated by *Anthonotha macrophylla*, *Diospyros physocalycina* and three species of *Cola*; understory open.

Species (30)	Family (11)	Number of stems (106)
<i>Meiocarpidium lepidotum</i>	Annonaceae	1
<i>Uvariastrum pierreanum</i>	Annonaceae	3
<i>Anthonotha macrophylla</i>	Caesalpiniaceae	22
<i>Berlinia bracteosa</i>	Caesalpiniaceae	4
<i>Dialium angolense</i>	Caesalpiniaceae	2
<i>Didelotia africana</i>	Caesalpiniaceae	3
<i>Gilbertiodendron unijugum</i>	Caesalpiniaceae	3
<i>Diospyros gabunensis</i>	Ebenaceae	1
<i>Diospyros iturensis</i>	Ebenaceae	1
<i>Diospyros physocalycina</i>	Ebenaceae	15
<i>Diospyros</i> sp. 1	Ebenaceae	2
<i>Drypetes ituriensis</i> (cf.)	Euphorbiaceae	1
<i>Drypetes molunduana</i> (cf.)	Euphorbiaceae	1
<i>Mareya micrantha</i>	Euphorbiaceae	1
<i>Homalium letestui</i>	Flacourtiaceae	1
<i>Oncoba glauca</i>	Flacourtiaceae	1
<i>Anthocleista vogelii</i>	Loganiaceae	2
<i>Carapa procera</i>	Meliaceae	3
<i>Khaya ivorensis</i>	Meliaceae	1
<i>Trichilia monodelpha</i>	Meliaceae	2
<i>Trichilia prieureana</i>	Meliaceae	3
<i>Calpocalyx dinklagei</i>	Mimosaceae	12
<i>Calpocalyx heitzii</i>	Mimosaceae	2
<i>Baphia leptostemma</i> (cf.)	Papilionaceae	1
<i>Hallea ledermannii</i>	Rubiaceae	4
<i>Heinsia crinita</i>	Rubiaceae	1
<i>Cola flavovelutina</i>	Sterculiaceae	3
<i>Cola griseiflora</i> (cf.)	Sterculiaceae	3
<i>Cola lateritia</i>	Sterculiaceae	5
<i>Sterculia tragacantha</i>	Sterculiaceae	2

**Plot 3:** March 25, 2000; 2°14'S, 10°27'E; alt. 150 m; terrain with slight inclination, well-drained soil; canopy at ± 35 m, with *Parkia filicoidea*, *Petersianthus macrocarpus*

and *Staudia gabonensis*; sub-canopy with abundance of *Dichostemma glaucescens* and *Diospyros* spp.; understory open.

Species (27)	Family (13)	Number of stems (97)
<i>Greenwayodendron suaveolens</i>	Annonaceae	1
<i>Meiocarpidium lepidotum</i>	Annonaceae	6
<i>Crudia</i> sp. 1	Caesalpiniaceae	1
<i>Cynometra hijae</i> (cf.)	Caesalpiniaceae	3
<i>Dialium angolense</i>	Caesalpiniaceae	1
<i>Neochevalierodendron stephanii</i>	Caesalpiniaceae	1
<i>Diospyros fragrans</i>	Ebenaceae	1
<i>Diospyros iturensis</i>	Ebenaceae	7
<i>Diospyros mannii</i>	Ebenaceae	2
<i>Diospyros obliquifolia</i>	Ebenaceae	2
<i>Diospyros zenkeri</i>	Ebenaceae	2
<i>Diospyros</i> sp. 2	Ebenaceae	4
<i>Centroplacus glaucinus</i>	Euphorbiaceae	1
<i>Dichostemma glaucescens</i>	Euphorbiaceae	43
<i>Maprounea membranacea</i>	Euphorbiaceae	1
<i>Desbordesia glaucescens</i>	Irvingiaceae	2
<i>Petersianthus macrocarpus</i>	Lecythidaceae	1
<i>Trichilia</i> sp. 1	Meliaceae	1
<i>Parkia filicoidea</i>	Mimosaceae	1
<i>Pycnanthus angolensis</i>	Myristicaceae	3
<i>Staudia kamerunensis</i>	Myristicaceae	2
<i>Coula edulis</i>	Olacaceae	3
<i>Diogoa zenkeri</i>	Olacaceae	2
<i>Pausinystalia macroceras</i>	Rubiaceae	1
<i>Tricalysia biafrana</i> (cf.)	Rubiaceae	1
<i>Chytranthus</i> sp. 1	Sapindaceae	3
<i>Cola griseiflora</i> (cf.)	Sterculiaceae	1

**Plot 4:** March 27, 2000; 2°17.6'S, 10°30.3'E; alt. 150 m; terrain almost flat, slight inclination in one corner, well-drained soil; canopy at 35–40 m, with *Celtis tessmannii*, *Pentaclethra eetveldiana*, *Pterocarpus soyauxii* and *Scorodophloeus zenkeri*; sub-canopy dominated by several *Diospyros* species, *Nesogordonia papaverifera* and *Diogoa zenkeri*; understory open.

Species (27)	Family (16)	Number of stems (76)
<i>Thomandersia</i> sp. 1	Acanthaceae	4
<i>Meiocarpidium lepidotum</i>	Annonaceae	2
<i>Uvariastrum pierreanum</i>	Annonaceae	2
<i>Dacryodes letestui</i>	Burseraceae	1
<i>Anthonotha</i> sp. 1	Caesalpiniaceae	1
<i>Berlinia confusa</i>	Caesalpiniaceae	1
<i>Cynometra nyangensis</i> (cf.)	Caesalpiniaceae	1
<i>Dialium angolense</i>	Caesalpiniaceae	1
<i>Scorodophloeus zenkeri</i>	Caesalpiniaceae	4
<i>Diospyros dendo</i>	Ebenaceae	14
<i>Diospyros fragrans</i>	Ebenaceae	1
<i>Diospyros hoyleana</i>	Ebenaceae	3
<i>Diospyros iturensis</i>	Ebenaceae	13

<i>Discoglypremma caloneura</i>	Euphorbiaceae	1
<i>Drypetes ituriensis</i> (cf.)	Euphorbiaceae	1
<i>Plagiostyles africana</i>	Euphorbiaceae	1
<i>Trichilia prieureana</i>	Meliaceae	1
<i>Pentaclethra eetveldeana</i>	Mimosaceae	2
<i>Staudtia kamerunensis</i>	Myristicaceae	1
<i>Diogoa zenkeri</i>	Olacaceae	5
<i>Pterocarpus soyauxii</i>	Papilonaceae	2
<i>Pausinystalia macroceras</i>	Rubiaceae	3
<i>Schumanniophyton hirsutum</i>	Rubiaceae	1
<i>Chytranthus</i> sp. 1	Sapindaceae	1
<i>Synsepalum longecuneatum</i>	Sapotaceae	2
<i>Nesogordonia papaverifera</i>	Stereuliaceae	6
<i>Celtis tessmannii</i>	Ulmaceae	1

**Plot 5 :** April 7, 2000; 2°13'S, 10°24'E; alt. 380 m; terrain with inclination of ± 10° towards the east, well-drained soil; canopy at ± 40 m, with *Bikinia le-testui*, *Marquesia excelsa* and *Plagiosiphon emarginatus*; subcanopy without any distinct dominance; understory open.

Species (35)	Family (16)	Number of stems (78)
<i>Trichoscypha acuminata</i>	Anacardiaceae	1
<i>Anisophyllea myriosticta</i>	Anisophylleaceae	1
<i>Anisophyllea polyneura</i>	Anisophylleaceae	2
<i>Anomidium mannii</i>	Annonaceae	2
<i>Uvariastrum pierreanum</i>	Annonaceae	3
<i>Dacryodes buettneri</i>	Burseraceae	1
<i>Santiria trimera</i>	Burseraceae	6
<i>Bikinia le-testui</i>	Caesalpiniaceae	4
<i>Dialium angolense</i>	Caesalpiniaceae	1
<i>Dialium guineense</i>	Caesalpiniaceae	2
<i>Plagiosiphon emarginatus</i>	Caesalpiniaceae	7
<i>Marquesia excelsa</i>	Dipterocarpaceae	3
<i>Diospyros melocarpa</i>	Ebenaceae	4
<i>Cleistanthus</i> sp. 1	Euphorbiaceae	4
<i>Cleistanthus</i> sp. 2	Euphorbiaceae	2
<i>Dichostemma glaucescens</i>	Euphorbiaceae	1
<i>Drypetes</i> sp. 1	Euphorbiaceae	5
<i>Klaineanthus gaboniae</i>	Euphorbiaceae	6
<i>Maprounea membranacea</i>	Euphorbiaceae	1
<i>Maprounea</i> sp. 1	Euphorbiaceae	2
<i>Carapa procera</i>	Meliaceae	1
<i>Coula edulis</i>	Olacaceae	2
<i>Diogoa zenkeri</i>	Olacaceae	1
<i>Heisteria zimmereri</i>	Olacaceae	1
<i>Strombosiopsis tetrandra</i>	Olacaceae	1
<i>Dactyladenia barteri</i>	Rosaceae	1
<i>Pausinystalia johimbe</i>	Rubiaceae	1
<i>Pausinystalia macroceras</i>	Rubiaceae	1
<i>Pausinystalia</i> sp. 1	Rubiaceae	2
<i>Deinbollia</i> sp. 1	Sapindaceae	1
<i>Eriocoelum</i> sp. 1	Sapindaceae	1
<i>Pancovia floribunda</i>	Sapindaceae	3
<i>Manilkara foulloyana</i>	Sapotaceae	1

<i>Oubanguiac africana</i>	Scytopetalaceae	2
<i>Cola rostrata</i>	Sterculiaceae	1

**Plot 6 :** April 8, 2000; 2°13'S, 10°24'E; alt. 460 m; forest on ridge with steep slopes on either side; canopy at ± 30 m; abundance of *Dacryodes* spp., *Garcinia* spp., *Ochtocosmus calothyrus* and *Santiria trimera*; understory fairly dense.

Species (41)	Family (21)	Number of stems (106)
<i>Trichoscypha</i> sp. 1	Anacardiaceae	1
<i>Anonidium manni</i>	Annonaceae	1
<i>Greenwayodendron suaveolens</i>	Annonaceae	1
<i>Xylopia</i> sp. 1	Annonaceae	1
<i>Aucoumea klaineana</i>	Burseraceae	1
<i>Dacryodes buettneri</i>	Burseraceae	1
<i>Dacryodes edulis</i>	Burseraceae	1
<i>Dacryodes igaganga</i>	Burseraceae	5
<i>Dacryodes klaineana</i>	Burseraceae	2
<i>Santiria trimera</i>	Burseraceae	18
<i>Daniellia klainei</i>	Caesalpiniaceae	1
<i>Dialium angolense</i>	Caesalpiniaceae	2
<i>Plagiosiphon emarginatus</i>	Caesalpiniaceae	4
<i>Tapura letestui</i>	Dichapetalaceae	1
<i>Diospyros melocarpa</i>	Ebenaceae	4
<i>Centroplacus glaucinus</i>	Euphorbiaceae	4
<i>Cleistanthus</i> sp. 2	Euphorbiaceae	2
<i>Cleistanthus</i> sp. 3	Euphorbiaceae	1
<i>Dichostemma glaucescens</i>	Euphorbiaceae	3
<i>Maesobotrya</i> sp. 1	Euphorbiaceae	1
<i>Maprounea membranacea</i>	Euphorbiaceae	1
<i>Homalium</i> sp. 1	Flacourtiaceae	1
<i>Garcinia conrauana</i>	Guttiferae	2
<i>Garcinia lucida</i>	Guttiferae	7
<i>Garcinia smethmannii</i>	Guttiferae	1
<i>Ochtocosmus calothyrus</i>	Ixonanthaceae	6
<i>Beilschmiedia dinklagei</i>	Lauraceae	2
<i>Warneckea</i> sp. 1	Melastomataceae	1
<i>Newtonia griffoniana</i>	Mimosaceae	1
<i>Lophira alata</i>	Ochnaceae	1
<i>Coula edulis</i>	Olacaceae	1
<i>Strombosia</i> sp. 1	Olacaceae	2
<i>Strombosia</i> sp. tetrandra	Olacaceae	2
<i>Pausinystalia johimbe</i>	Rubiaceae	3
<i>Rothmannia longiflora</i> (cf.)	Rubiaceae	1
<i>Rothmannia</i> sp. 1	Rubiaceae	1
<i>Zanthoxylum gilletii</i>	Rutaceae	1
<i>Pancovia floribunda</i>	Sapindaceae	2
<i>Manilkara foulloyana</i>	Sapotaceae	2
<i>Scytopetalum klaineanum</i>	Scytopetalaceae	1
<i>Odyendyea gabonensis</i>	Simaroubaceae	2

**Plot 7:** April 9, 2000; 2°14'S, 10°24'E; alt. 650 m; terrain sloping with 6–8° to the East, well-drained; canopy at ± 35 m; sub-canopy without any distinct dominant species; understory well-developed.

Species (40)	Family (20)	Number of stems (113)
<i>Anisophyllea purpurascens</i>	Anisophylleaceae	4
<i>Anisophyllea purpurascens</i> (cf.)	Anisophylleaceae	1
<i>Anonidium manni</i>	Annonaceae	5
<i>Anonidium</i> sp. 1	Annonaceae	2
<i>Xylopia</i> sp. 1	Annonaceae	1
<i>Xylopia staudtii</i>	Annonaceae	2
<i>Xylopia</i> sp. 1	Apocynaceae	1
<i>Dacryodes edulis</i>	Burseraceae	1
<i>Dacryodes</i> sp. 1	Burseraceae	1
<i>Santiria trimera</i>	Burseraceae	6
<i>Anthoноtha ferruginea</i>	Caesalpiniaceae	1
<i>Baikiaeа insignis</i>	Caesalpiniaceae	3
<i>Gilbertiodendron unijugum</i>	Caesalpiniaceae	6
<i>Scorodophloeus zenkeri</i>	Caesalpiniaceae	4
<i>Hemandradenia manni</i>	Connaraceae	1
<i>Diospyros hoyleana</i>	Ebenaceae	1
<i>Diospyros melocarpa</i>	Ebenaceae	4
<i>Croton sylvaticus</i>	Euphorbiaceae	1
<i>Dichostemma glaucescens</i>	Euphorbiaceae	5
<i>Drypetes gilgiana</i>	Euphorbiaceae	5
<i>Klaineanthus gaboniae</i>	Euphorbiaceae	3
<i>Garcinia conrauana</i>	Guttiferae	7
<i>Garcinia smeathmannii</i>	Guttiferae	13
<i>Afrostyrax kamerunensis</i>	Huaceae	1
<i>Ochthocosmus calothyrus</i>	Ixonanthaceae	3
<i>Beilschmiedia dinklagei</i>	Lauraceae	1
<i>Warneckea</i> sp. 2	Melastomataceae	4
<i>Calpocalyx dinklagei</i>	Mimosaceae	3
<i>Newtonia leucocarpa</i>	Mimosaceae	2
<i>Eugenia</i> sp. 1	Myrtaceae	1
<i>Strombosia scheffleri</i>	Olacaceae	6
<i>Strombosia</i> sp. tetrandra	Olacaceae	6
<i>Dactyladenia</i> sp. 1	Rosaceae	1
<i>Rothmannia longifolia</i> (cf.)	Rubiaceae	1
<i>Rothmannia</i> sp. 2	Rubiaceae	1
<i>Eriocoelum</i> sp. 2	Sapindaceae	1
<i>Chrysophyllum</i> sp. 1	Sapotaceae	1
<i>Letestua durissima</i>	Sapotaceae	1
<i>Zeyherella letestui</i>	Sapotaceae	1
<i>Zeyherella mayombense</i>	Sapotaceae	1

**Plot 8:** April 10, 2000; 2°13'S, 10°24'E; alt. 350 m; terrain sloping ± 10° to the north-east, well-drained; canopy at ± 40 m; sub-canopy without any distinct dominant species; understory well-developed.

Species (35)	Family (16)	Number of stems (80)
<i>Anisophyllea purpurascens</i>	Anisophylleaceae	1

<i>Anonidium manni</i>	Annonaceae	6
<i>Greenwayodendron suaveolens</i>	Annonaceae	2
<i>Greenwayodendron</i> sp. 2	Annonaceae	1
<i>Uvariastrum pierreanum</i>	Annonaceae	1
<i>Dacryodes edulis</i>	Burseraceae	2
<i>Dacryodes klaineana</i>	Burseraceae	1
<i>Santiria trimera</i>	Burseraceae	9
<i>Berlinia</i> sp. 1	Caesalpiniaceae	1
<i>Copaifera religiosa</i>	Caesalpiniaceae	1
<i>Dialium guineense</i>	Caesalpiniaceae	3
<i>Gilbertiodendron</i> sp. 1	Caesalpiniaceae	1
<i>Tetraberlinia polyphylla</i>	Caesalpiniaceae	2
<i>Diospyros cinnabarin</i> a	Ebenaceae	3
<i>Diospyros zenkeri</i>	Ebenaceae	1
<i>Cyrtogonone argentea</i>	Euphorbiaceae	1
<i>Dichostemma glaucescens</i>	Euphorbiaceae	6
<i>Drypetes</i> sp. 1	Euphorbiaceae	1
<i>Plagiostyles africana</i>	Euphorbiaceae	1
<i>Scotellia klaineana</i>	Flacourtiaceae	2
<i>Klainedoxa gabonensis</i>	Irvingiaceae	1
<i>Guarea thompsonii</i>	Meliaceae	1
<i>Syzygium staudtii</i> (cf.)	Myrtaceae	1
<i>Coula edulis</i>	Olacaceae	5
<i>Diogoa zenkeri</i>	Olacaceae	7
<i>Heisteria zimmereri</i>	Olacaceae	5
<i>Strombosia pustulata</i>	Olacaceae	1
<i>Strombosia scheffleri</i>	Olacaceae	2
<i>Strombosiosis tetrandra</i>	Olacaceae	1
<i>Magnistipula</i> sp. 1	Rosaceae	1
<i>Corynanthe mayumbensis</i>	Rubiaceae	1
<i>Araliopsis soyauxii</i>	Rutaceae	1
<i>Pancovia floribunda</i>	Sapindaceae	2
<i>Pancovia</i> sp. 1	Sapindaceae	4
<i>Scytopetalum</i> sp. 1	Scytopetalaceae	1

**Plot 9:** May 14, 2000; 2°27.6'S, 10°32.5'E; alt. 195 m; level, rocky terrain, well-drained; canopy at ± 40 m; sub-canopy with abundance of *Dichostemma glaucescens*; understory dense.

Species (17)	Family (13)	Number of stems (51)
<i>Sorindeia</i> sp. 1	Anacardiaceae	1
<i>Dacryodes</i> sp. 2	Burseraceae	1
<i>Cynometra</i> sp. 1	Caesalpiniaceae	1
<i>Gilbertiodendron brachystegioides</i>	Caesalpiniaceae	1
<i>Diospyros fragrans</i>	Ebenaceae	4
<i>Dichostemma glaucescens</i>	Euphorbiaceae	22
<i>Scotellia klaineana</i>	Flacourtiaceae	1
<i>Trichilia prieureana</i>	Meliaceae	1
<i>Pentaclethra eetveldeana</i>	Mimosaceae	1
<i>Staudtia kamerunensis</i>	Myristicaceae	5
<i>Pinacopodium congolense</i>	Nectaropetaceae	3
<i>Coula edulis</i>	Olacaceae	1
<i>Diogoa zenkeri</i>	Olacaceae	4
<i>Strombosia pustulata</i>	Olacaceae	2

<i>Ximenia americana</i> ?	Olacaceae	1
<i>Maranthes glabra</i>	Rosaceae	1
<i>Pancovia floribunda</i>	Sapindaceae	1

**Plot 10:** May 15, 2000; 2°27.4'S, 10°32.0'E; alt. 535 m; top of a ridge; canopy at ± 35 m; sub-canopy with abundance of *Santiria trimera*; understory open.

Species (32)	Family (17)	Number of stems (89)
<i>Anisophyllea purpurascens</i>	Anisophylleaceae	2
<i>Anonidium manii</i>	Annonaceae	1
<i>Greenwayodendron suaveolens</i>	Annonaceae	1
<i>Greenwayodendron</i> sp. 3	Annonaceae	2
<i>Dacryodes klaineana</i>	Burseraceae	4
<i>Santiria trimera</i>	Burseraceae	20
<i>Anthoноtha ferruginea</i>	Caesalpiniaceae	5
<i>Aphanocalyx heitzii</i>	Caesalpiniaceae	1
<i>Dialium angolense</i>	Caesalpiniaceae	2
<i>Scorodophloeus zenkeri</i>	Caesalpiniaceae	1
<i>Diospyros fragrans</i>	Ebenaceae	1
<i>Diospyros hoyleana</i>	Ebenaceae	5
<i>Diospyros melocarpa</i>	Ebenaceae	1
<i>Dichostemma glaucescens</i>	Euphorbiaceae	2
<i>Plagiostyles africana</i>	Euphorbiaceae	1
<i>Uapaca staudtii</i> (cf.)	Euphorbiaceae	1
<i>Homalium</i> sp. 2	Flacourtiaceae	5
<i>Scottellia klaineana</i>	Flacourtiaceae	1
<i>Garcinia conrauana</i>	Guttiferae	1
<i>Ochthocosmus calothyrus</i>	Ixonanthaceae	3
<i>Beilschmiedia</i> sp. 1	Lauraceae	3
<i>Warneckea floribunda</i> (cf.)	Melastomataceae	8
<i>Calpocalyx</i> sp. 1	Mimosaceae	6
<i>Fillaeopsis discophora</i>	Mimosaceae	1
<i>Newtonia leucocarpa</i>	Mimosaceae	1
<i>Strombosia pustulata</i>	Olacaceae	1
<i>Strombosia</i> sp. tetrandra	Olacaceae	3
<i>Dactyladenia</i> sp. 2	Rosaceae	1
<i>Maranthes glabra</i>	Rosaceae	2
<i>Oubanguia africana</i>	Scytopetalaceae	1
<i>Odyendyea gabonensis</i>	Simaroubaceae	1
<i>Nesogordonia</i> sp. 1	Sterculiaceae	1

**Plot 11:** May 16, 2000; alt. 430 m; terrain on a ± 8° slope, well-drained soil; canopy at ± 40 m; sub-canopy with dominance of *Dichostemma glaucescens*, *Diospyros* spp. and *Maprounea membranacea*; understory fairly dense.

Species (26)	Family (14)	Number of stems (107)
<i>Sorindeia grandifolia</i> (cf)	Anacardiaceae	3
<i>Greenwayodendron suaveolens</i>	Annonaceae	3
<i>Xylopia aethiopica</i>	Annonaceae	3
<i>Xylopia</i> sp. 2	Annonaceae	1
<i>Hunteria umbellata</i>	Apocynaceae	4
<i>Dacryodes buettneri</i>	Burseraceae	1

<i>Dacryodes klaineana</i>	Burseraceae	1
<i>Santiria trimera</i>	Burseraceae	5
<i>Dialium angolense</i>	Caesalpiniaceae	3
<i>Dialium dinklagei</i>	Caesalpiniaceae	1
<i>Librevillea klainei</i>	Caesalpiniaceae	6
<i>Diospyros fragrans</i>	Ebenaceae	7
<i>Diospyros hoyleana</i>	Ebenaceae	10
<i>Diospyros melocarpa</i>	Ebenaceae	5
<i>Dichostemma glaucescens</i>	Euphorbiaceae	20
<i>Klaineanthus gaboniae</i>	Euphorbiaceae	1
<i>Maprounea membranacea</i>	Euphorbiaceae	14
<i>Homalium</i> sp. 2	Flacourtiaceae	1
<i>Newtonia leucocarpa</i>	Mimosaceae	1
<i>Strombosia pustulata</i>	Olacaceae	2
<i>Dactyladenia barteri</i>	Rosaceae	3
<i>Dactyladenia</i> sp. 3	Rosaceae	1
<i>Dactyladenia</i> sp. 1	Rubiaceae	5
<i>Pancovia floribunda</i>	Sapindaceae	4
<i>Pancovia</i> sp. 2	Sapindaceae	1
<i>Zeyherella letestui</i>	Sapotaceae	1

**Plot 12:** May 17, 2000; 2°28'S, 10°32'E; alt. 145 m; terrain slightly sloping, well-drained soil; canopy at ± 50 m; sub-canopy without obvious dominance; understory fairly dense with dominance of an *Ixora* sp. and *Phyllanthus diandrus*.

Species (29)	Family (14)	Number of stems (52)
<i>Thomandersia hensii</i>	Acanthaceae	4
<i>Sorindeia</i> sp. 2	Anacardiaceae	1
<i>Trichoscypha acuminata</i>	Anacardiaceae	2
<i>Dacryodes edulis</i>	Burseraceae	1
<i>Dacryodes</i> sp. 3	Burseraceae	1
<i>Santiria trimera</i>	Burseraceae	4
<i>Cynometra</i> sp. 2	Caesalpiniaceae	2
<i>Dialium angolense</i>	Caesalpiniaceae	2
<i>Dialium dinklagei</i>	Caesalpiniaceae	1
<i>Distemonanthus benthamianus</i>	Caesalpiniaceae	1
<i>Diospyros fragrans</i>	Ebenaceae	1
<i>Diospyros</i> sp. 3	Ebenaceae	2
<i>Margaritaria discoidea</i>	Euphorbiaceae	1
<i>Plagiostyles africana</i>	Euphorbiaceae	2
<i>Uapaca guineensis</i>	Euphorbiaceae	1
<i>Garcinia</i> sp. 1	Guttiferae	1
<i>Desbordesia glaucescens</i>	Irvingiaceae	1
<i>Irvingia gabonensis</i>	Irvingiaceae	1
<i>Parkia bicolor</i>	Mimosaceae	1
<i>Coula edulis</i>	Olacaceae	9
<i>Diogoa zenkeri</i>	Olacaceae	2
<i>Heisteria zimmererii</i>	Olacaceae	4
<i>Strombosia tetrandra</i>	Olacaceae	1
<i>Angylocalyx</i> sp. 1	Papilionaceae	1
<i>Pausinystalia macroceras</i>	Rubiaceae	1
<i>Chytranthus</i> sp. 2	Sapindaceae	1
<i>Ganophyllum giganteum</i>	Sapindaceae	1
<i>Pancovia floribunda</i>	Sapindaceae	1

*Vitex gabonensis* (cf)

Verbenaceae

1

**Plot 13:** May 18, 2000; 2°27.6'S, 10°32.5'E; alt. 265 m; terrain level, well-drained; canopy at ± 45 m; sub-canopy dominated by *Dichostemma glaucescens*; understory fairly dense with dominance of *Coula edulis*, *Diospyros obliquifolia*, *Dichostemma glaucescens*, *Strombosia pustulata* and *Entada gigas*.

Species (27)	Family (16)	Number of stems (103)
<i>Thomandersia hensii</i>	Acanthaceae	1
<i>Sorindeia</i> sp. 1	Anacardiaceae	1
<i>Trichoscypha acuminata</i>	Anacardiaceae	1
<i>Isolona campanulata</i>	Annonaceae	1
<i>Dacryodes edulis</i>	Burseraceae	4
<i>Dacryodes klaineana</i>	Burseraceae	2
<i>Santiria trimera</i>	Burseraceae	2
<i>Bobgunnia fistuloides</i>	Caesalpiniaceae	1
<i>Cynometra</i> sp. 2	Caesalpiniaceae	5
<i>Dialium angolense</i>	Caesalpiniaceae	3
<i>Guibourtia tessmannii</i>	Caesalpiniaceae	1
<i>Diospyros fragrans</i>	Ebenaceae	1
<i>Dichostemma glaucescens</i>	Euphorbiaceae	52
<i>Scotellia klaineana</i>	Flacourtiaceae	2
<i>Desbordesia glaucescens</i>	Irvingiaceae	2
<i>Beilschmiedia oblongifolia</i> (cf)	Lauraceae	1
<i>Pentaclethra eetveldeana</i>	Mimosaceae	2
<i>Staudtia kamerunensis</i>	Myristicaceae	1
<i>Coula edulis</i>	Olacaceae	3
<i>Diogoa zenkeri</i>	Olacaceae	4
<i>Strombosia pustulata</i>	Olacaceae	1
<i>Strombosia scheffleri</i>	Olacaceae	1
<i>Maranthes glabra</i>	Rosaceae	1
<i>Ganophyllum giganteum</i>	Sapindaceae	1
<i>Pancovia floribunda</i>	Sapindaceae	6
<i>Chrysophyllum subnudum</i>	Sapotaceae	2
<i>Gambeya africana</i>	Sapotaceae	1

**Plot 14:** May 19, 2000; 2°28.0'S, 10°32.5'E; alt. 150 m; terrain level, swampy soil; canopy at ± 25 m; understory fairly dense, dominated by *Greenwayodendron suaveoleens*, *Salacia* sp., *Thomandersia hensii* and *Tricalysia* sp. 1.

Species (39)	Family (22)	Number of stems (71)
<i>Thomandersia hensii</i>	Acanthaceae	2
<i>Lannea welwitschii</i>	Anacardiaceae	1
<i>Pseudospondias longifolia</i>	Anacardiaceae	1
<i>Xylopia quintasii</i>	Annonaceae	1
<i>Newbouldia laevis</i>	Bignoniaceae	1
<i>Dacryodes igaganga</i>	Burseraceae	1
<i>Dialium dinklagei</i>	Caesalpiniaceae	1
<i>Diospyros dendo</i>	Ebenaceae	3
<i>Diospyros mannii</i>	Ebenaceae	1
<i>Dichostemma glaucescens</i>	Euphorbiaceae	1
<i>Margaritaria discoidea</i>	Euphorbiaceae	2

<i>Uapaca guineensis</i>	Euphorbiaceae	1
<i>Lasianthera africana</i>	Icacinaceae	1
<i>Desbordesia glaucescens</i>	Irvingiaceae	2
<i>Irvingia gabonensis</i>	Irvingiaceae	3
<i>Irvingia grandifolia</i>	Irvingiaceae	2
<i>Carapa procera</i>	Meliaceae	1
<i>Trichilia prieureana</i>	Meliaceae	1
<i>Pentaclethra eetveldeana</i>	Mimosaceae	4
<i>Pentaclethra macrophylla</i>	Mimosaceae	1
<i>Myrianthus arboreus</i>	Moraceae	1
<i>Coula edulis</i>	Olacaceae	1
<i>Diogoa zenkeri</i>	Olacaceae	9
<i>Heisteria zimmereri</i>	Olacaceae	1
<i>Strombosia grandifolia</i>	Olacaceae	5
<i>Strombosia pustulata</i>	Olacaceae	1
<i>Ximenia americana</i>	Olacaceae	1
<i>Pterocarpus soyauxii</i>	Papilionaceae	1
<i>Barteria fistulosa</i>	Passifloraceae	1
<i>Maranthes glabra</i>	Rosaceae	1
<i>Aoranthe cladantha</i>	Rubiaceae	1
<i>Pausinystalia macroceras</i>	Rubiaceae	1
<i>Pausinystalia</i> sp. 3	Rubiaceae	1
<i>Tricalysia</i> sp. 1	Rubiaceae	6
<i>Vangueropsis rubiginosa</i>	Rubiaceae	1
<i>Eriocoelium</i> sp. 3	Sapindaceae	4
<i>Gambeya africana</i>	Sapotaceae	2
<i>Scytopetalum klaineanum</i>	Scytopetalaceae	1
<i>Cola</i> sp. 1	Sterculiaceae	1

**Plot 15:** May 29, 2000; 2°23.1'S, 10°30.7'E; alt. 545 m; forest on ridge, terrain slightly sloping, well-drained soil; canopy at ± 30 m, with *Aphanocalyx microphyllus* and *Odyendyea gabonensis* as large emergents; sub-canopy dominated by *Dichostemma glaucescens* and *Synsepalum longecuneatum*; understory fairly dense.

Species (40)	Family (22)	Number of stems (104)
<i>Trichoscypha acuminata</i>	Anacardiaceae	1
<i>Trichoscypha</i> sp. 2	Anacardiaceae	1
<i>Trichoscypha</i> sp. 3	Anacardiaceae	1
<i>Anisophyllea polyneura</i>	Anisophylleaceae	3
<i>Anonidium mannii</i>	Annonaceae	6
<i>Isolona zenkeri</i>	Annonaceae	1
<i>Tabernaemontana crassa</i>	Apocynaceae	1
<i>Dacryodes klaineana</i>	Burseraceae	1
<i>Santiria trimera</i>	Burseraceae	10
<i>Anthoноtha fragrans</i>	Caesalpiniaceae	1
<i>Aphanocalyx microphyllus</i>	Caesalpiniaceae	4
<i>Berlinia confusa</i>	Caesalpiniaceae	1
<i>Daniellia klainei</i>	Caesalpiniaceae	1
<i>Guibourtia ehie</i>	Caesalpiniaceae	1
<i>Strephonema sericeum</i>	Combretaceae	1
<i>Diospyros dendo</i>	Ebenaceae	1
<i>Diospyros melocarpa</i>	Ebenaceae	1
<i>Dichostemma glaucescens</i>	Euphorbiaceae	17
<i>Klaineanthus gabonie</i>	Euphorbiaceae	1

<i>Oncoba flagelliflora</i> (cf)	Flacourtiaceae	1
<i>Beilschmiedia</i> sp. 1	Lauraceae	1
<i>Beilschmiedia</i> sp. 2	Lauraceae	6
<i>Memecylon</i> sp. 1	Melastomataceae	1
<i>Warneckea sapinii</i>	Melastomataceae	2
<i>Carapa procera</i>	Meliaceae	2
<i>Guarea</i> sp. 1	Meliaceae	1
<i>Pentaclethra eetveldeana</i>	Mimosaceae	1
<i>Syzygium standtii</i>	Myrtaceae	1
<i>Coula edulis</i>	Olacaceae	3
<i>Diogoa zenkeri</i>	Olacaceae	2
<i>Strombosia pustulata</i>	Olacaceae	2
<i>Strombosiopsis tetrandra</i>	Olacaceae	3
<i>Psychotria</i> sp. 1	Rubiaceae	1
<i>Psychotria</i> sp. 4	Rubiaceae	1
<i>Deinbollia</i> sp. 2	Sapindaceae	2
<i>Synsepalum longecuneatum</i>	Sapotaceae	13
<i>Odyendyea gabonensis</i>	Simaroubaceae	4
<i>Cola lateritia</i>	Sterculiaceae	1
<i>Nesogordonia papaverifera</i>	Sterculiaceae	1
<i>Grewia coriacea</i>	Tiliaceae	1

**Plot 16:** May 30, 2000; 2°24.4'S, 10°27.1'E; alt. 655 m; forest on hilltop, lots of mosses and epiphytes on trees, well-drained soil; canopy at 20–25 m, with *Eugenia* sp. 2, *Protomegabaria* sp. 1 and *Santiria trimera*; sub-canopy dominated by *Berlinia* sp. 2, *Dacryodes edulis* and *Strombosiopsis tetrandra*; understory fairly dense.

Species (40)	Family (22)	Number of stems (114)
<i>Sorindeia</i> sp. 3	Anacardiaceae	1
<i>Trichoscypha</i> sp. 4	Anacardiaceae	4
<i>Anisophyllea purpurascens</i>	Anisophylleaceae	2
<i>Hunteria umbellata</i>	Apocynaceae	3
<i>Hunteria</i> sp. 2	Apocynaceae	3
<i>Dacryodes edulis</i>	Burseraceae	6
<i>Dacryodes igaganga</i>	Burseraceae	1
<i>Dacryodes macrophylla</i> (cf)	Burseraceae	1
<i>Santiria trimera</i>	Burseraceae	13
<i>Anthoноtha fragrans</i>	Caesalpiniaceae	3
<i>Berlinia</i> sp. 2	Caesalpiniaceae	10
<i>Dialium dinklagei</i>	Caesalpiniaceae	4
<i>Strephonema sericeum</i>	Combretaceae	1
<i>Hemandradeniamannii</i>	Connaraceae	1
<i>Diospyros piscatoria</i>	Ebenaceae	1
<i>Diospyros</i> sp. 4	Ebenaceae	1
<i>Drypetes ituriensis</i> (cf)	Euphorbiaceae	1
<i>Klaineanthus gaboniae</i>	Euphorbiaceae	2
<i>Maesobotrya</i> sp. 2	Euphorbiaceae	1
<i>Protomegabaria</i> sp. 1	Euphorbiaceae	1
<i>Uapaca guineensis</i>	Euphorbiaceae	2
<i>Oncoba</i> sp. 1	Flacourtiaceae	9
<i>Garcinia smeathmannii</i>	Guttiferae	2
<i>Beilschmiedia</i> sp. 3	Lauraceae	1
<i>Beilschmiedia</i> sp. 4	Lauraceae	1
<i>Memecylon</i> sp. 2	Melastomataceae	1

<i>Warneckea sapiniifolia</i>	Melastomataceae	1
<i>Parkia bicolor</i>	Mimosaceae	1
<i>Eugenia</i> sp. 2	Myrtaceae	9
<i>Strombosia scheffleri</i>	Olacaceae	4
<i>Strombosiosis tetrandra</i>	Olacaceae	7
<i>Barteria nigritana</i>	Passifloraceae	1
<i>Psychotria</i> sp. 1	Rubiaceae	1
<i>Tarenna lasiorachis</i>	Rubiaceae	1
<i>Tricalysia pallens</i>	Rubiaceae	1
<i>Pancovia</i> sp. 2	Sapindaceae	2
<i>Synsepalum longecuneatum</i>	Sapotaceae	5
<i>Vitex</i> sp. 1	Verbenaceae	3
<i>Decorsella paradoxa</i>	Violaceae	2

**Plot 17:** June 1, 2000; 2°22.5'S, 10°29.8'E; alt. 225 m; terrain level, swampy; canopy at ± 35 m, with *Irvingia gabonensis*, *Pentaclethra eetveldeana* and *Strombosiosis tetrandra*; sub-canopy dominated by *Diospyros dendo*, *Grewia coriacea* and *Strombosia grandifolia*; understory fairly dense, with lots of lianas.

Species (38)	Family (20)	Number of stems (88)
<i>Thomandersia hensii</i>	Acanthaceae	4
<i>Sorindeia</i> sp. 4	Anacardiaceae	1
<i>Annickia chlorantha</i>	Annonaceae	1
<i>Greenwayodendron suaveolens</i>	Annonaceae	1
<i>Uvariastrum pierreanum</i>	Annonaceae	1
<i>Xylopia quintasii</i>	Annonaceae	1
<i>Santiria trimera</i>	Burseraceae	2
<i>Berlinia bracteosa</i>	Caesalpiniaceae	1
<i>Dialium angolense</i>	Caesalpiniaceae	2
<i>Dialium dinklagei</i>	Caesalpiniaceae	2
<i>Guibourtia ehie</i>	Caesalpiniaceae	2
<i>Dichapetalum</i> sp. 1	Dichapetalaceae	1
<i>Diospyros dendo</i>	Ebenaceae	6
<i>Diospyros</i> sp. 5	Ebenaceae	1
<i>Dichostemma glaucescens</i>	Euphorbiaceae	11
<i>Mareya micrantha</i>	Euphorbiaceae	1
<i>Uapaca heudelotii</i>	Euphorbiaceae	1
<i>Garcinia ovalifolia</i>	Guttiferae	1
<i>Irvingia gabonensis</i>	Irvingiaceae	7
<i>Klainedoxa gabonensis</i>	Irvingiaceae	1
<i>Petersianthus macrocarpus</i>	Lecythidaceae	1
<i>Trichilia prieureana</i>	Meliaceae	1
<i>Pentaclethra eetveldeana</i>	Mimosaceae	2
<i>Myrianthus serratus</i>	Moraceae	1
<i>Syzygium staudtii</i>	Myrtaceae	1
<i>Coula edulis</i>	Olacaceae	2
<i>Diogoa zenkeri</i>	Olacaceae	4
<i>Heisteria zimmereri</i>	Olacaceae	2
<i>Strombosia grandifolia</i>	Olacaceae	4
<i>Strombosia pustulata</i>	Olacaceae	4
<i>Strombosiosis tetrandra</i>	Olacaceae	4
<i>Corynanthe mayombensis</i>	Rubiaceae	1
<i>Massularia acuminata</i>	Rubiaceae	1
<i>Pausinystalia macroceras</i>	Rubiaceae	1

<i>Psydrax arnoldiana</i>	Rubiaceae	1
<i>Placodiscus opacus</i>	Sapindaceae	1
<i>Cola altissima</i>	Sterculiaceae	1
<i>Grewia coriacea</i>	Tiliaceae	12

**Plot 18:** June 2, 2000; 2°23.0'S, 10°29.5'E; alt. 230 m; terrain slightly sloping, well-drained soil; canopy at ± 40 m; sub-canopy dominated by *Dichostemma glaucescens* and *Strombosia pustulata*; understory open.

Species (30)	Family (15)	Number of stems (96)
<i>Thomandersia hensii</i>	Acanthaceae	2
<i>Uvariastrum pierreanum</i>	Annonaceae	1
<i>Santiria trimera</i>	Burseraceae	1
<i>Dialium angolense</i>	Caesalpiniaceae	1
<i>Guibourtia ehie</i>	Caesalpiniaceae	1
<i>Hylocereus gabunense</i>	Caesalpiniaceae	1
<i>Diospyros dendo</i>	Ebenaceae	6
<i>Diospyros piscatoria</i>	Ebenaceae	1
<i>Centroplacus glaucinus</i>	Euphorbiaceae	1
<i>Dichostemma glaucescens</i>	Euphorbiaceae	42
<i>Plagiostyles africana</i>	Euphorbiaceae	1
<i>Hua gabonii</i>	Huaceae	1
<i>Desbordesia glaucescens</i>	Irvingiaceae	1
<i>Entandrophragma congoense</i>	Meliaceae	1
<i>Trichilia prieureana</i>	Meliaceae	3
<i>Cylcodiscus gabonensis</i>	Mimosaceae	1
<i>Pentaclethra eetveldeana</i>	Mimosaceae	1
<i>Piptadeniastrum africanum</i>	Mimosaceae	1
<i>Coula edulis</i>	Olacaceae	2
<i>Strombosia pustulata</i>	Olacaceae	12
<i>Paropsiopsis</i>	Passifloraceae	1
<i>Pausinystalia johimbe</i>	Rubiaceae	1
<i>Pausinystalia macroceras</i>	Rubiaceae	1
<i>Rothmannia liebrechtsiana</i>	Rubiaceae	2
<i>Schumanniphylon hirsutum</i>	Rubiaceae	1
<i>Tarenna jolinonii</i>	Rubiaceae	1
<i>Chytranthus macrobotrys</i>	Sapindaceae	1
<i>Chytranthus talbotii</i>	Sapindaceae	1
<i>Placodiscus opacus</i>	Sapindaceae	4
<i>Synsepalum longecuneatum</i>	Sapotaceae	2

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